

EVERYTHING
FOR THE
FRUIT
GROWER.

REID'S

CATALOGUE 1893

L. W. REID, BRIDGEPORT, OHIO.

COMMENTS FROM THE PRESS.

An Enterprising Nurseryman.

From Ohio Farmer, October 22, 1892.

WHILE IN attendance at the West Virginia state fair, this fall, we were the guest of E. W. Reid, of Bridgeport, O. Mr. Reid's farm and nursery is situated on the highest hills of Belmont county, two miles from Bridgeport, and commands one of the finest and most extensive views in the state. The limestone soil of these hills is exceedingly fertile, and everything it produces is of the strongest, most vigorous character. Hence it is peculiarly adapted to the nursery business. Mr. Reid has built up a large business here. He handles more mail than any other establishment in the Ohio valley outside of Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and is one of the largest advertisers, in the nursery line, in the United States. He superintends the entire business himself, and is conscientiously particular in seeing that only good stock, and such as is ordered, is sent out to customers. It is his honesty and fair dealing, combined with intelligent enterprise, that has so rapidly built up the business to its present proportions. He has recently purchased exclusive control of what he believes to be the most promising Strawberry yet brought out—the Timbrell. It originated with H. S. Timbrell, of New York state, and has been in bearing five years, so that its character has been fully tested. It has the unqualified indorsement of Mr. Carman, Mr. Valentine and Mr. Fowler, of the *Rural New-Yorker*, Peter Henderson & Sons, and others who know what it is. It is very late—as late as Gandy, and three times as productive; in size equal to Bubach No. 5, and in fruiting qualities, almost equal to Haverland and Parker Earle.

AN INTERESTING BUSINESS.

A Concern Near Wheeling, of Whose Magnitude Few People Have Any Idea.

[From *Wheeling Daily Intelligencer*, April 12, 1892.]

An *Intelligencer* reporter yesterday had a conversation with Mr. E. W. Reid, the Bridgeport nurseryman, in the course of which several things were learned which were not only new, but interesting to the reporter, and doubtless will be to the greater part of the public.

Few people in this vicinity have any idea of the magnitude of Mr. Reid's business. He handles more mail than any other establishment doing business in the Ohio Valley, outside of the large publishing companies in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

Mr. Reid is an ardent advocate of advertising, spending thousands of dollars each season, and is now known as one of the largest advertisers in his line in the United States.

He says this expenditure, with honest dealing and good stock, has made business so prosperous. Mr. Reid attends personally to his entire business.

It is astonishing the tons of mail and the thousands of orders that make their way to and from the Bridgeport office. They come from every nook and corner in the world. Not the United States alone, but from foreign countries.

As to the location of a nursery here, Mr. Reid says there is not another as good in the country. The average nursery depends for shipment on one express company, while here there are six, and there is scarcely a town in the country that cannot be reached direct from Wheeling and Bridgeport, to say nothing of the river and freight lines, with their advantages for heavy shipments.

The climate, also, is just right. Farther north in a colder country, trees do not grow as hearty, while farther south, in a milder country, the roots do not grow as deep and strong.

Altogether this business is a striking illustration of what can be done with a good location, an understanding of the nursery business, faith in advertising, and sensible enterprise. There are several other lines of business which need only similar stimulus to make them as strikingly successful as

REID'S FRUITS.

This is one striking success of his advertising, for one cannot open a paper of national reputation, but about the first thing that attracts his attention is

 REID'S FRUITS.

Remember, we will Pay

\$100.00 IN GOLD

For the Ten Heaviest

TIMBRELL STRAWBERRIES.

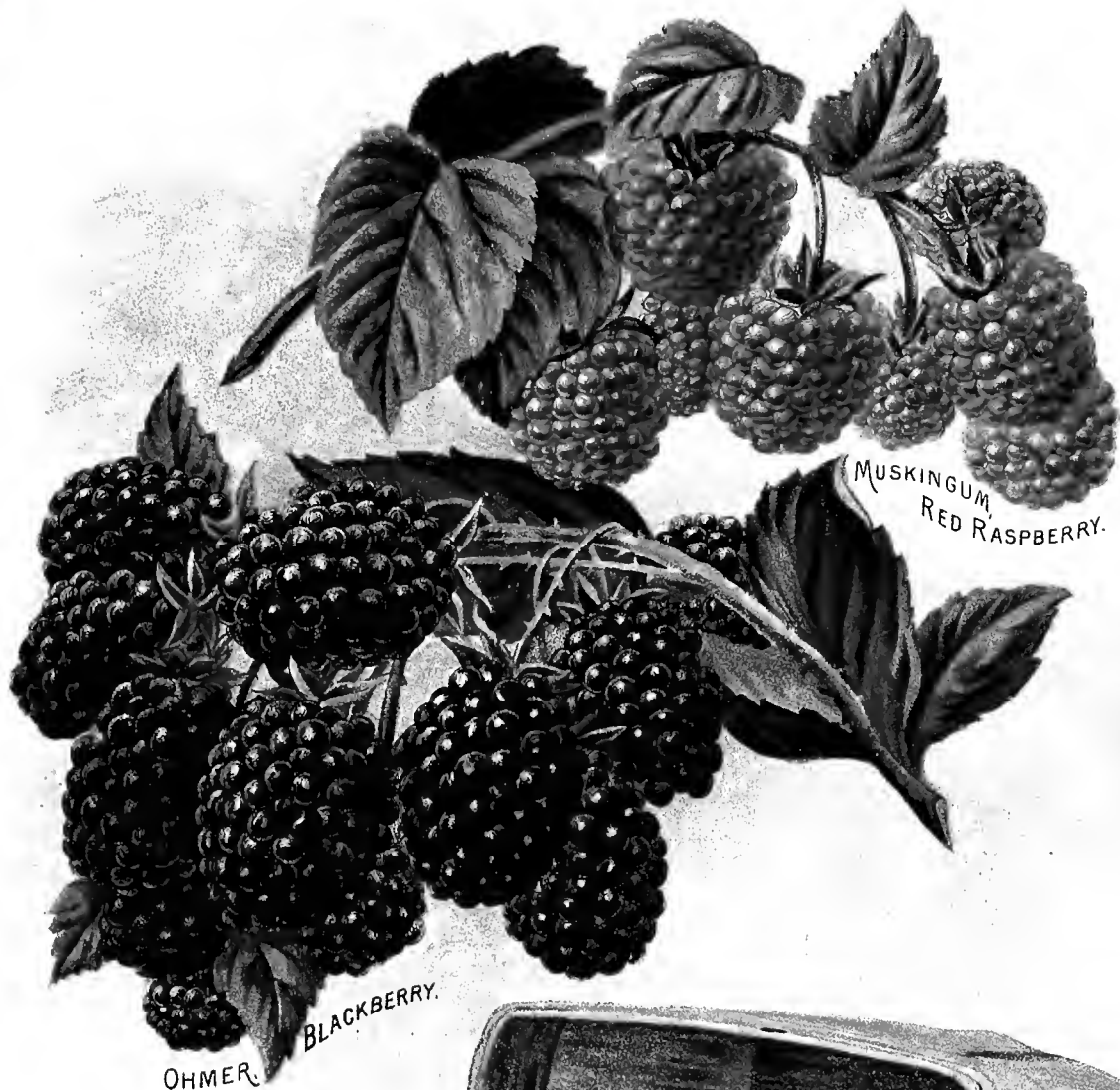
A chance for every fruit-grower to try his hand and be well paid. For the next heaviest we will give 1,000 Timbrell plants, and for the heaviest, from each *state in the United States*, we will give 100 plants free of charge. In other words, we are going to **pay in cash and give away about \$700.00 to those of our customers who will grow the best Timbrell in 1894.**

REID'S SPECIAL OFFERS ON SELECT NEW FRUITS, ETC.

• We always have many customers who are anxious to try new fruits, and we make these especially low rates :

1 Idaho Pear.	6 Parker Earle Strawberry.
1 Wilder Early Pear.	6 Fay Currants.
1 Yellow Transparent Apple.	12 Palmer Raspberry.
1 Abundance Plum.	1 Moore Diadem Grape.
1 Meech Prolific Quince.	1 Eaton Grape.
1 Champion Peach.	1 Woodruff Red Grape.
1 Wonderful Peach.	1 Hardy Hydrangea.
1 Ostheim Cherry.	1 Mrs. John Laing Rose.
1 Russian Apricot.	1 Snowball.
6 Lovett Early Strawberry.	1 Clematis.

For \$7.00 we will send this excellent collection, which, at regular rates, would cost \$12.00, and from any agent would not cost a cent less than \$25.00.



MUSKINGUM,
RED RASPBERRY.

OHMER,
BLACKBERRY.



TIMBRELL,
STRAWBERRY.

INTRODUCED BY E. W. REID, BRIDGEPORT, OHIO.



Spring of 1893.

ANOTHER season confronts us. Another political contest has been settled, and the business world moves on, hoping that 1893 will be a year of prosperity. Possibly some have not realized their expectations in 1892, but taking it all in all, the year has been one of success.

We are glad that we are able to come before our friends with this, our '93 catalogue, which at a glance will bear tidings of prosperity. We do not wish to be vain, but those of you that started with us some years ago, when we were yet a small concern, will be pleased to note our prosperity and growth.

A question that will arise in every mind that reads this introduction will be, "What has been the cause of such an immense business being built in less than ten years?" We answer, Success is not more than a firm deserves when every effort is put forth to build on a sound basis in the beginning. Our Mr. Reid started in the prime of manhood; his aim was to establish a Nursery at this point that would stand as a monument to him years after he was laid away, and that planters would long remember. It has taken years of hard labor and honest effort to place the business as it stands to-day, and he is proud to be at the head of one of the largest retail Nurseries in the United States. This has taken push and pluck, with a knowledge of business, and the use of thousands of dollars each season to send our stock throughout the world. To-day it is known in almost every country the sun shines on.

We are not yet satisfied. Mr. Reid has still that push and pluck, and he is determined to have the largest Nursery business in the country located at this point; and with your kind assistance, as given in the past, it will be but a few years until this has been accomplished, provided health will allow.

Let us look at the prospects in a business point of view: Not another Nursery in the country has as good facilities for carrying on such a business. Most of them are located on but one railroad, or about some small town, while we are in the Ohio valley, where we have all the leading trunk lines represented, and six distinct express companies. One can see at a glance that the competition we have insures low rates and prompt attention. Besides this, we have one of the best mail services in the country. So large has our mail become that we have a special pouch between our office and the post office at Bridgeport. Our location, just opposite Wheeling, West Virginia, gives us many advantages over our own town, as it is just as handy for us to ship from this point as from Bridgeport. Still further, we have the Ohio river, by which we can reach many points at very low freight rates from Pittsburg to New Orleans, St. Louis and other points along the great rivers.

Last of all, and the most important cause of our success, is the high quality of our stock. Not only is it of a high grade, but it is always *true to name*. No pains are spared on this point to have the best of men, and men that look after our true interests; and at any time one can find Mr. Reid with them, seeing that everything works as it should.

It will give some idea of the magnitude of our business to state that we had built, last season, a wagon to convey express goods to the depots, upon which can be carried from five to six tons each load. This wagon itself is a wonder, and is praised by all who have seen it. Being built for this one purpose, it attracts much attention when at one trip half a car-load of stock is carried.

In conclusion, let us thank you, one and all, for the favors you have so kindly bestowed on us in the past. Let us say to you again, Reid's fruits will remain at the same high standard in the future as in the past, and we will use every effort to advance the quality of our products. All new fruits offered you can rely on being as represented. We are constantly adding improvements in handling and growing, so as to gain every point we can in favor of our trade.

CHEAP BUT FRESH STOCK.—We do not want you to think that we sell *cheap stock* because our rates are much lower than those of many Nurseries; *we deal direct with you*, and not through agents, who, in many cases, add fifty per cent. to the cost. We are not a "Cheap John." We sell our stock at a small profit to increase our trade. We look at the matter in this way: If we can sell to five men at the same profit we would make from one, we increase our trade, and our stock is our best advertisement.

We take our stock, just as ordered, from the ground, hence it all grows. Our Strawberries have been shipped to Texas, California and Florida by the thousand, yes, by tens of thousands, reaching their destination as fresh as when taken from the ground.

OUR SHIPPING SEASON usually begins about March 15, and continues until November 15. We can get stock out in good time for our southern customers, as we fill orders from this section *first*.

LOCATION.—We are on the high hills back of the Ohio River, hence our stock always matures, and is not injured by winters.

ESTIMATES.—If you want large orders, write us for estimates, and in many cases we can quote you rates below catalogue prices, as oftentimes we have a surplus of stock. Many times, if customers when ordering would add an extra dollar or so to order, and request us to send its value in *surplus stock*, we could send almost twice the regular amount of the best fruits and ornamentals.

NOTICE.—We will be pleased to have our customers look after our interests in their locality. While we do not employ agents, we are pleased to have clubs, or any parties wanting stock to club together, and send their orders as one. In this way you can save quite a per cent.; you can get stock at a less rate, and save in freight. Not only this, you save fifty per cent. in price over the cost if bought from an agent. You also get what you order when you deal direct.

WHEN TO ORDER.—EARLY, in all cases; then you are sure of stock named, and we have time to advise you in regard to anything you may want to know. We also give *early orders* on trees, etc., a discount. Our stock in many cases will be exhausted before the season is over, as is the case with every Nursery; so you see the importance of early orders. We will hold stock if one-fourth of the value is paid, but in no case will we book orders unless that amount is paid as a guaranty.

MAIL ORDERS.—This we make as one of our *specialties*—sending plants, vines and *trees* by mail; in many cases it is much cheaper than by express. We send plants by the thousand by mail at a much less rate to California and other distant points. This part of the business is looked after by E. W. Reid himself, and every package goes through his hands before going to the mail-pouch. You may be sure that after a life experience he is an expert at the business.

HOW FAR CAN WE SHIP?—A question we cannot answer. Never have we tried to send stock to a customer, no matter how far, but that word has come to us that stock has arrived in good condition. It has been packed *forty-five days*, and received in good condition.

SHIPPING FACILITIES.—We have represented at this point, and at Wheeling, W. Va., the *best* shipping point of any Nursery in the United States. There are but few points that we cannot reach direct, both by freight and express. We have two lines of the Pennsylvania Company—Cleveland & Pittsburg and P. C. C. & St. L., or "Pan-Handle Route." By the C. & P. we reach and bill direct with cars east and west via Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, or Pennsylvania Railroads, or over any of the lines operated by the Penna. Company. We have also the B. & O., including all its lines east, west, north and south; the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling, which represents the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; and the "Big Four," the Wheeling and Lake Erie, which represents the great Erie system. Also the Ohio River R. R., which reaches all points along the river between Pittsburg and Cincinnati, and gives us connections with the C. & O. Besides this, to all points that can be reached by the Ohio river we have the Pittsburg and Cincinnati packets every day.

We have represented here in express companies the Adams, Southern, American, National, United States, B. & O., Pacific, Wells, Fargo & Co. (which also operate Missouri Pacific). With such a number of transportation companies, we can insure you lower rates than from any other point. This, with the reduction of 20 per cent. on all express goods, and being on a direct line, is quite a point in our favor.

TERMS AND ADVICE.—Cash with order. All mail addressed to REID, BRIDGEPORT, OHIO, is safe; we have a special pouch between the Bridgeport office and our own, and with the return envelopes we send everything is safe.

All orders, except post office money-orders, can be made payable to REID, but a post office money-order must be payable to E. W. REID. Remittance can be made as follows: Post office money-order, express money-order, registered letter, or draft on Chicago or New York.

It is not safe to risk sending much money in an ordinary letter. All the postal clerks are not honest, and it is not a hard matter to tell when a letter contains bills. Checks will be received on banks near by as cash, but they should not be sent on distant banks. Money orders from foreign countries should be made payable in Wheeling, West Virginia.

C. O. D.—We will send goods in this way, provided one-fourth the amount is sent with order, but this is an expensive way to ship, as you have the return charge to pay on remittance. Goods will be sent in this way by freight, if requested. No orders from entire strangers will be booked unless one-fourth of the amount is paid on them as a guarantee.

When making out your order, do so on the order sheet mailed in the catalogue, and do not mix it with your letter. If you have any special directions, place them on the order sheet, naming the road or express company you wish us to use. Otherwise we will use the best route laid down in Shippers' Guide.

NO ORDER RECEIVED FOR LESS THAN \$1.—Please bear this in mind. We have made quite a list of collections, so that you can get stock low, and we cannot enter orders for a less amount.

CANADIAN ORDERS will be filled at 10 per cent. less than catalogue rates, owing to the duty, on all orders from this catalogue, but in no case send us Canadian bills or coins; such cannot be used except at discount.

FORMER PRICES are set aside by this catalogue, and prices affixed to dozen, 100 and 1,000 are for quantities named; but half-dozen, 50 and 500 will be supplied at dozen, 100 and 1,000 rates.

GUARANTY.—All our stock is true to name and carefully labeled; yet, while we use the greatest care to do this, we will not be held responsible for any sum greater than the cost of stock, should any prove otherwise than as represented.

PACKING.—We make *no charge for boxing* or packing above rates in this catalogue. Everything is delivered free on board of trains at rates named.

TESTING FRUITS.—We are always glad to receive new fruits for testing, so that we can see how they do on our soil. They are as safe with us as with the originator, and at any time he wants any information in regard to them, it will be given.

SEE OUR TESTIMONIALS.—They prove the value of our stock, and the full address of each party is given.

Address always,

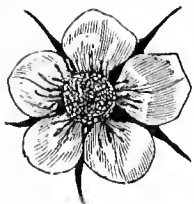
E. W. REID, Bridgeport, Ohio.

SMALL FRUITS.

The small fruits are of the greatest importance, and whether for home use or profitable marketing, cannot be overlooked by any intelligent cultivator. We take them up first, as of first importance.

STRAWBERRIES.

CULTURE.—Many points are to be learned in this line of horticulture in one's life; hence, with a life-long experience, one must profit by it. It would be useless for us to rehearse all the points we have brought out in the past through the journals of the country, setting forth the methods of culture and marketing the crop. In this brief space we can only allude to this point, but in a brief way we will try and cover the ground.



PERFECT FLOWER.

With the standard berries of the day, it is no trick to grow from 150 to 250 bushels of this fruit per acre, if the proper care is given and the best varieties planted.

One would think it useless to work a bed once a week; but here is one point not to be overlooked; cultivation checks evaporation, and admits air to the soil, which the plant roots delight to have. Thus, by frequent culture you add both to the root-growth and the crop of the future.

Different methods of planting prevail in different sections of the country; hence, we can but give you the one practiced by us. This is a compromise between the matted row and hill systems. With the matted row you get much small fruit—with the hill quite large berries, but not in paying quantities; so we adopt a compromise between the two.

When a bed is set in spring, we allow no runners to set until July 15 to August 1; we then see that they are not huddled together, but kept separate so they will form a good root-growth, and be prepared to produce a good crop.

The method many practice in the matted-row system is pushing the runners to the plant all through the fall. This is not right, you form a nest of vines without being well-rooted, and that will produce inferior fruit. When one wants some fine specimens of fruit, he will not go to the largest cluster of vines, but where the set is more scattered and where the sun shines in around the plants.

The rows on this system should be $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and plants 15 to 18 inches apart in row. In preparing the soil, we would not advise planting sod to this fruit, but if that is done, it should be plowed the fall before and replowed in the spring, with a light coat of manure plowed under, and the same worked in from top.

The soil cannot be too well prepared; the more work put on it, the less it will require in the future.

As a fertilizer, we recommend barn-yard manure above all others. Commercial fertilizers with us have never proved a profitable investment; hence, we pay more in proportion for the former than the latter. The manure has the lasting qualities, where with the phosphate you know not the hour its strength will be exhausted, and many times the result will be loss of crops.

We advise working the manure into the soil from the top by plow or harrow; it is then placed in reach of the plant roots; when plowed under it is seldom reached, and the plant proper receives but little from it.

The soil does not need to be rich to produce the crop, any soil that will produce good potatoes or wheat, with a supply of manure added, will yield you good returns. The one main point in view should be cultivation, and the best tool to do this work at the least expense is the Planet Jr. See cut on a rear page.

PLANTING.—The planting of a bed is the most important part. It costs you the same to cultivate a poor stand of plants as it does good ones; hence, the importance of well-rooted strong plants.

We cannot produce such with the care and high culture we give them at the cost they can be grown on New Jersey sand-banks and at some other points, but we can send you plants that are worth ten times their value, and which will all grow; not only grow, but produce you a good growth instead of one of the dwarf nature!

The plant should not be planted deeper than it stood in the bed; when planted too deep it will not grow, and if planted too shallow, the same.

We use a spade and line for setting; have our plants all dug, and when we are ready, it is but a small job to set. Two men and a boy can set one acre per day. Care should be taken not to expose the roots to sun or wind at any time.

Should plants be received before you are ready to plant, or should anything interfere, heel in; cut the string about the bunch and spread them out, dampening the roots, but not the leaf.

Our plants are all stripped of surplus leaves and runners, and put in bunches of twenty-five, packed in light baskets, which keep down express charges, and cause no danger of heating. All our plants are true to name.

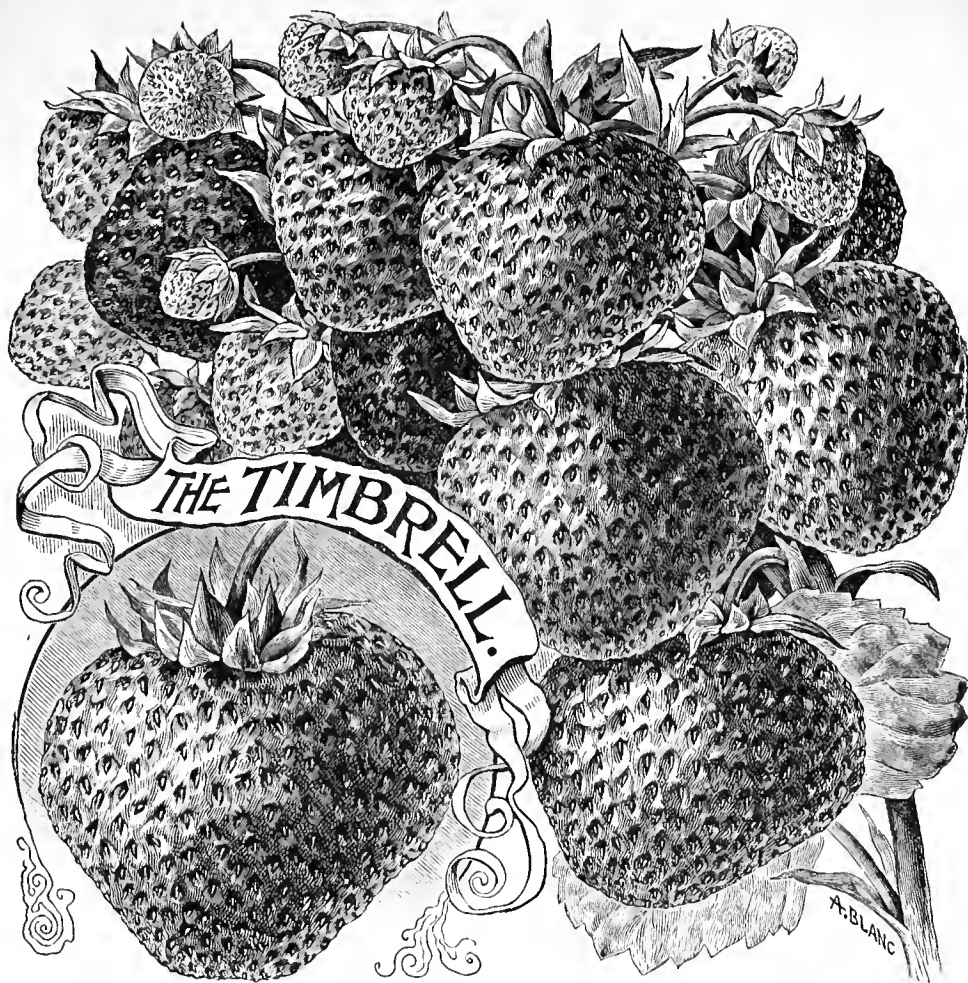
PERFECT AND IMPERFECT BLOSSOMS.—Strawberries are all perfect or imperfect, or in other words, male and female. Those marked (P) are imperfect and destitute of stamens, and must be planted so that they can be fertilized with perfect-flowering varieties, every three, four or five rows.

The best way to make the fertilization perfect is to set two varieties between—one early and one late; this will add to crop and size of fruit.

Some people are prejudiced against pistillate varieties. This should not be. We have found them the most productive; hence, better paying and less injured by late frost. For family use, we prefer a perfect variety, as they are somewhat easier handled; but for profit, the one that produces the most salable fruit is what we want.



IMPERFECT FLOWER.



TIMBRELL.—P.—Reid's Greatest Success.

In placing this new berry before you, we feel that it is another step forward in fruit growing. It is a step higher than has ever been reached. We can hardly contrast its value with any other five varieties on the list to-day; in fact, it is in itself what no other five varieties comprise.

We intend to push this great berry out into the hands of the best fruit-growers in the world. We want all to try it, and to the one that produces the largest 10 berries from plants bought in the spring of 1893 we will present

\$100.00 IN GOLD.

The entire stock of this great and valuable variety belongs to us. We have paid more cash for it than was ever paid for any such fruit, and we are pleased to have the honor of putting such a valuable acquisition on the market. We are sure our friends will be ever grateful to us for sending it out.

The above-mentioned \$100 will be paid to the person who grows (from plants procured from us in the spring of 1893) the 10 largest berries the following season.

These are the rules by which you must go: With every 12 plants or upwards, we will give a certificate to the effect that you have purchased the **Timbrell**, in a number not less than 12 plants, and that you are entered for the contest in the summer of 1894. When your fruit is at its best gather the 10 best berries you have and weigh them before a justice of the peace, taking your oath that they are **Timbrell**. This is all that is required. The justice will fill out an affidavit, which you must send to us.

These certificates must all be in our hands by August 1, 1894, and at that time they will be forwarded to E. S. Carman, editor of *The Rural New-Yorker*; to whoever he says the prize belongs, we will forward **\$100 in gold**. Think of it; it is, for some one, **ten dollars for each berry**.

To the one that is second best we will present 1,000 plants free.

We have above told you what we are going to do, and will now tell you what you will get in **Timbrell**.

It is a seedling that originated with H. S. Timbrell, Unionville, N. Y., and was named in honor of him by Mr. Fowler, one of the editors of *The Rural New-Yorker*, some years ago. It was first brought to light in 1889. Mr. Fowler has seen it every year since; hence his testimonial in the case as a practical fruit man is very valuable. It is almost impossible to claim too much for it, and you will note that we do not rate it as high as outsiders who have fruited it for years; each one says it has surpassed every thing that has been set beside it.

Reid's Great TIMBRELL Strawberry, continued.

It is hard to realize that this one berry has every valuable point that it now takes four or five to cover. In other words, **Timbrell** has in itself all the good qualities that are now only obtained in four or five sorts.

The vine is as vigorous as the Parker Earle, being a very rank grower, with dark foliage. The berry is very large, symmetrical, of dark crimson color, which runs through the flesh. In equality of size it surpasses all that have ever been placed on the market. It is an abundant yielder, surpassing every other variety except Haverland, and will stand for shipment for a long distance. So solid was it in a wet season as this was that Mr. Timbrell hauled it 14 miles over a rough country road to market, and with not a mashed berry; yet all other berries were most too soft to pick. In a nutshell, it is the *latest*, the most productive of firm berries, one of the largest, the best shipper, and for quality surpasses the world.

The vine is perfectly hardy; one of the best points is that it has never been injured by frost, as it blooms so late.

The Rural New-Yorker, in its Strawberry Report, speaks of it as follows: "First berries of Timbrell to ripen, June 15; first of any to ripen, June 6. June 22, Eureka, Yale and Timbrell, most productive at this date. June 26, Gandy and Saunders (foliage burning). June 27, frequent rains have destroyed many berries; Yale and Timbrell are the best at this date, the most productive of vines, of the largest size and the best quality." Mr. Carman, on commenting on the season and berries says: "If confined to but one berry, it would be Timbrell, on account of its exceeding quality."

We give below some personal letters from the leading Horticulturists of America, and trust each and every one will read them:

WHAT THEY THINK OF "TIMBRELL."

TIMES BUILDING,

NEW YORK CITY, August 4, 1892.

My dear Sir.—Yes, I have tried the Timbrell, and it is (as judged by me the past season) the best berry—all things considered—I have ever tried. Abundantly productive, of the *best* quality, large size and a characteristic form, which is fairly regular. It is a firm berry, the vine vigorous and hardy, and its quality is *fine*. I can hardly say too much in favor of this berry from one season's trial. Yours respectfully,

E. S. CARMAN, Ed. *The Rural New-Yorker*.

UNIONVILLE, N. Y., Sep. 2, 1892.

Dear Sir.—In regard to the Timbrell strawberry tested on my grounds for the past two years, I have to report, that: It was planted and cultivated by the side of several of the more popular sorts, both new and old, but far surpassed all other varieties in *everything* that goes to make up a desirable berry.

For productiveness, size, solidity, hardiness and Flavor (with a big F) it, in my opinion, beats the world. I predict for it a run far exceeding that of any strawberry yet introduced. Yours respectfully,

J. O. AUSTIN.

The following is from Mr. Fowler, who named it. When writing, we asked him how it would compare with Bubach No. 5 and Parker Earle.

TIMES BUILDING,

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 5, 1892.

Dear Sir.—Your inquiry about Timbrell strawberry at hand. I saw the berry the first season it bore—it was sent to me to be named. I was then editor of the *Orange County Farmer*, and have seen it every year since, three or four, I think it is, both on my own place,

where I had a few plants, on Mr. Carman's at River Edge, N. J., and on the grounds of the originator, and one or two neighbors.

In quality it is very far superior to Parker Earle, or Bubach No. 5; indeed, I know of none now in cultivation so good. It is much finer than Gandy or Downing. In productiveness I think it will equal, if not surpass Bubach. A much better yielder than Sharpless. The fruit is large, of generally uniform shape, dark crimson in color. The plant is a vigorous and rank grower, and is more solid than Bubach. I think it the best in quality of any berry I know.

Yours very truly,

E. G. FOWLER,

Associate Ed. *The Rural New-Yorker*.

GLEN COVE, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1892.

Dear Sir.—The eight strawberry plants (now called Timbrell) you sent me to experiment with in August, 1890, I set out with an equal number of the following varieties, and treated all exactly alike, viz.: Sharpless, Louise, Cumberland, Bubach No. 5, Crescent, Mincola and Manchester. I gave them all the best of attention. I found the Timbrell to be a vigorous grower; stands the winter well. They are prolific bearers, beating either of the others, and are a late berry. One plant had 125 berries, and it ripened all of them. Their flavor is deliciously sweet, and will stand shipping well. I entered the berries from the eight plants at the Queens Co. Horticultural Exhibition, and took first premium for the best seedling never before exhibited, competing with lots of them; also for the best quart, and second for 10 heaviest berries, and had I a large patch to pick from, would have taken first on this. Having cultivated Timbrell for two years, can say that it is the best berry in existence, both for market and table.

Yours,

WM. M. VALENTINE.

GLENWOOD, N. J., August 24, 1892.

Dear Sir.—Have had an acquaintance of two years with the Timbrell strawberry, and have fruited it. I find it large, late, good form, firm, productive, and of the best quality. Among the late berries—Gandy, Parker Earle, Enhance, etc., etc., it is later than any, and is remarkable in productiveness and quality. I regard it as the greatest acquisition ever made to the strawberry world, and predict that the Timbrell will be a more general favorite than any variety now on the market. Yours, etc.,

A. J. BAXTER.

These are the testimonials of the most practical horticulturists. We do not withhold their addresses; we have nothing to cover. We claim it the best berry in existence to-day, and furnish you the proof for it. We paid more cash for this berry than was ever paid for any like fruit, and we would not have done this and risked our reputation on anything that was not out of the general run.

We are aware that every nurseryman has a "grip" full of new strawberries. We have constantly bought them and never offered them for sale, for they were not any better than we had already offered, but we wish to say they have not a "grip" of such as Timbrell!

In offering you this grand berry, we are not going to advance the rate over any other new sort that is put on the market for the first time. It will be the same; it will also be the same in 1894. The stock now on hand will not anything like supply the demand, and our only reason for putting it on the market was to get it before the people this season.

The entire stock of plants is less than 30,000, and of this we will ourselves plant about one-half. They will not be sold in lots over 100 to one person, and the first orders in will be the first filled. When the present stock is exhausted, we will file remaining orders to be filled in August, 1893.

Plants of Timbrell, \$2 per dozen, \$12 per 100.

NEW STRAWBERRY, E. P. ROE.

This new strawberry, which we have named the "E. P. Roe," was found in the month of May, 1887, by Mr. W. B. Brown, in his garden at Newburgh. While preparing a flower-bed for his wife, he noticed the little chance seedling plant, and being greatly interested in horticulture, requested his better-half to allow the plant to remain. Owing to this good lady's submission to her husband's wish, we can now offer this superb late berry.

In the spring of 1891, attention was called to this berry, with its strong, clean foliage, early in the season; and visitors to the original plantation called again several times during the fruiting season to see it, being more favorably impressed each time.

The plants of the E. P. Roe are the finest growers I have ever seen. I have seen them grow to a height of two feet under unfavorable conditions, in Mr. Brown's garden, with a compact, dark, rich, healthy foliage. Fortunately its blossoms have perfect flowers. It ripened this season from June 19 to July 11. It is a wonder in productiveness, completely covering the ground about the plants, with its fine, uniform, regular, luscious fruit.

It is now an established fact with fruit-growers that the greatest profits are from the very early and very late strawberries. The party who will plant the E. P. Roe will have fruit so much later than any one else that he can make his own price. Its excellent flavor will recommend it so highly to the customers that they will buy it as long as it is in the market, even at an advanced price.

\$1 per dozen, \$4 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

MUSKINGUM.

In 1884 this berry received the first prize, and was named at the summer meeting of the Ohio State Horticultural Society, held at the Experiment Station, June 11, 1890. We have been cultivating and testing this variety for about eight years, being better pleased with its behavior each year, till it is now our main cropper. It makes a large, perfect blossom on good, stout fruit stems, and is very prolific in bearing, and in vigor and growth of plant is not surpassed by any. Never blights, scalds or burns in the leaf, no matter how hot or wet the weather. The berries are of large size, and continue large to the end of the season. In form obtusely conical, but mostly round toward last of the season; yet few of the very largest are coxcomb. They ripen very evenly all over; the berries never scald or burn in the sun, and we have had them to hang on vines for several days after ripening without spoiling. The berry is a very nice, red, glossy color, with red flesh and of good flavor, which makes it a good berry for home use and the most profitable market berry we have ever grown.

It is as productive as the Crescent, in quarts. In June, 1890, one row made nearly as much money as two rows of Crescent with equal cultivation.

Pickers gather 200 quarts a day very easily, and would rather gather them than any other variety.

\$1 per dozen, \$4 per 100.

SHUCKLESS.

We quote from the originator on this new specialty; we have never fruited it. "This is the most remarkable strawberry ever introduced, inasmuch as it possesses a peculiar feature distinguishing it from all others. This distinguishing characteristic is indicated by its name. In picking it parts readily from the stem, the shucks remaining on the stem instead of the berry. This is not only a novel feature, but one of the greatest practical value, inasmuch as the berries are ready for the table as soon as picked, thus obviating the disagreeable and tedious task of shucking necessary with other sorts. This feature will be appreciated by housekeepers, and will place the Shuckless at the head of the list of best garden sorts.

"The Shuckless attracts attention in market and finds ready sale, even though the market be glutted with

other sorts, and is therefore one of the most profitable varieties for the home market, commanding three to five cents per quart more than other sorts. Aside from its shuckless feature it has many most desirable qualities which alone would give it a place among the best. It is a strong grower, hardy plant, a late bloomer, and produces berries of uniform size and color in great abundance and of best quality. It is a remarkable berry."

\$2 per dozen, \$10 per 100.

BEVERLY.

Plant very vigorous, upright grower; foliage healthy, no trace of rust or blight, and leafage sufficient to protect blossoms from frost. Blossoms perfect, strong, staminate. Berry large, conical, perfect form, bright, glossy, crimson, and colors all over; flesh pink, texture firm, and very superior flavor, resembling the wild berry.

The size is remarkably large to the last; season medium to late; last season picked the first berries June 14, and the last July 20.

For productiveness, I have never seen its equal. To show its reputation at home, I will say that the last season I could not supply the demand for fruit at 25 cents a box.

75 cents per dozen, \$4 per 100.



YOUNG SHUCKLESS PLANT.

There is no business in which a person can be cheated as in the nursery trade. See, then, that you know who you deal with. Remember our name, "REID," and we are always to be found at Bridgeport, Ohio.



LOVETT'S EARLY.

"Lovett's Early is, without doubt, the most promising of the early varieties. The plants are rank and vigorous growers, the fruit ripens early, is large and uniform in size, firm, of a high, rich color, splendid in flavor. It is perfect-flowering, very desirable as an early variety, and a prolific bearer."—AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

"Lovett's Early is a first-class strawberry, and no mistake. Try it."—FARM JOURNAL.

We think favorably of this popular new berry. It has done exceedingly well with us this season, and we find that the plants are much more vigorous on Ohio soil than in its home. The fruit we received was very fine, but because we did not have a stock prior to last season we could not give them a thorough test. Our plants are all our own growth, and are very vigorous. The introducer speaks of it as follows:

"A wise son maketh a glad father, and a fruit proving under general trial a valuable fruit maketh a glad disseminator. Therefore the whole world seems very bright and beautiful to us—and the joy we experience goes far to mitigate the trials and tribulations attending the management of a nursery. Lovett's Early strawberry—which we have fruited the past year on a more extended scale than any other—has not only borne out its previous good record of excelling all others as an all-around general-purpose berry, but we are receiving most favorable reports upon it from the Experiment Stations of almost every state in the Union, and not a single unfavorable one among them all.

"Lovett's Early gave us ripe berries on May 22, the earliest date we have ever gathered ripe strawberries. Beginning thus to ripen early, it continues to near the close of the season, and, owing to its wonderful vigor of plant, it maintains a good size and good form to the end. It does not give so great a yield at any single picking as some varieties that go quickly, but during the whole season, from first to last, we have yet to see a strawberry produce so much fruit upon a given space and under neglect. The berries are not of the colossal size of the Sharpless, although seldom, if ever, ill-shaped. They are of the brightest crimson, excel in firmness any variety except Wilson, which they equal, retain their bright color and 'stand up' longer than any other sort, and are of superb quality. In brief, it is an improvement upon both the Crescent and Wilson, from which it has undoubtedly descended, being much larger and more prolific than either, and equalling or excelling those heroes in every good property. The plant is perfection itself in habit and growth, and the blossom is perfect."

50 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000

PARKER EARLE.

Without doubt the best berry on the market, speaking in a general way, and taking into consideration its general good qualities. There are others of larger type, and others more productive, but there are not any that will rank with it in general quality.

In speaking of Parker Earle in the spring of '92, we recommended all our trade to plant it in a general way, and for market, and but few did not try it. We had faith in it from its very first appearance on our grounds; so much so that we planted it heavily, and the more we see of it the more we are impressed.

On our grounds, after we had dug every plant from a bed in the spring of '91, the parent plant, in the spring of '92, produced an average of over one quart per hill, or 10,000 quarts per acre. This crop was harvested under



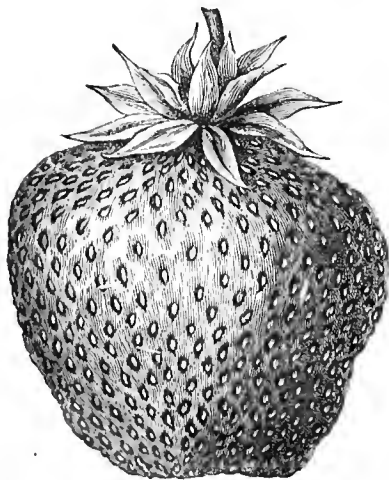
Copyrighted: by permission of AMERICAN GARDENING.

A FIELD OF PARKER EARLE.

the most unfavorable circumstances, as there was not a working-day from March 25 to May 15 that we were not among them, taking up plants, and loosening the soil about the roots. Had the above-named plantation not been disturbed, I have no doubt it would have yielded at the rate of at least 500 bushels to the acre.

Every commercial grower should plant it, and we will say that it will be years before it will be reduced to the regular rate of standard sorts. It makes but few runners, and the increased demand that must be for a berry of its quality will keep it high for some years. We have reduced our rates to about one-half that of last spring, so that they will be in reach of the commercial grower, and think we are safe in saying that our stock is the largest outside of Texas, "its home."

50 cents per dozen, \$2 per 100, \$12.50 per 1,000.

DAYTON.

THE DAYTON STRAWBERRY.

In bringing this new berry before the public, and adding another to the already long list of strawberries, we have not acted hastily; we have concluded to offer it only after several years of thorough trial, and after having its merits passed on by some of the best horticulturists of the country.

The "Dayton" (so named by request of the members of the Montgomery County Horticultural Society, at the June meeting, 1891, held at the home of the originator) is a chance seedling. Mr. Feicht's attention was drawn to it by its heavy stem and immense cluster of fine, large fruit. It was tested side by side with the Crescent and other productive varieties, and it outyielded them all besides, it proved six days earlier than the Crescent. It is a strong, healthy, vigorous and upright grower, entirely free from rust, and its large foliage protects the blossoms from frost. In color it is somewhat darker than the Crescent; solid, a good shipper, of fine form and excellent flavor. It is an immense yielder of very large fruit, and holds out well in size to the end of the season—a quality lacking in many of the newer sorts.

The points of excellence claimed for the Dayton are earliness, hardiness, large size, productiveness, superior flavor, perfect bloom, good shipping quality, desirable color, vigorous growth, and entire freedom from rust.

\$1 per dozen, \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.



THE GREENVILLE. (From the Originator.)

"In bringing out this new candidate for public favor, we do it fully cognizant of the fact that new strawberries are now so numerous as to puzzle us sometimes in making selections; as a certain writer puts it, 'They are as plenty as blackbirds;' yet we believe in the saying that 'there is always room at the top,' and we offer it to the public, not merely because it is a novelty, but because of its merits at home and abroad. It has been tested for several years at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, and for nine years past on my fruit-farm. Confident of its success, and that it will please all who give it a trial, we shall start it on its mission in the spring of 1893."

The following is the official report of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station of 1891: "The Greenville is a strong competitor of the Bubach, and indeed bears some resemblance to that variety. The plants are a shade lighter in color than the Bubach, make a stronger growth, and are quite as productive. The berries average a little smaller than Bubach, but are more uniform in size and regular in outline, and of finer texture. It seems probable that the Greenville will have the important advantage over the Bubach of being a better shipper."

"Have nothing to take back of what we have said in the former reports regarding Greenville. It is a first-class market berry, and is good enough for home use. The plants are healthy and productive; the berries of fair size and attractive. I rank Greenville as among the best."—*W. J. Green, Horticulturist of Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbus, Ohio, August 3, 1892.*

Per dozen, by mail	\$2 00
Per hundred, by express	10 00
Per thousand, by express	60 00

WOOLVERTON.

Originated by our friend John Little, of Ontario, Can., who has made strawberries a specialty for many years. Knowing him as we do, we can highly recommend the Woolverton. Mr. Crawford speaks of it as follows:

"I have fruited this in both hills and matted rows, and am convinced that it is a variety of great merit. Wherever it has been tested it has made a good record. It is a splendid grower, remaining green and healthy all summer, sending out a good number of runners, and bearing abundantly. The blossom is perfect, and it remains in bloom a long time. In fact, it always matures a part of its crop before it is done blooming. This is a valuable characteristic, because it will prevent any great loss by a late frost, and also make it a rare variety to plant with pistillates."

Fruit large, resembling the Bubach in form.

50 cents per dozen, \$2 per 100.

NEW STRAWBERRY, SWINDLE. (P.)

The plant in habit of growth somewhat resembles the Glendale, although with rather broader leaves; it is a more vigorous grower than either of its parents, and makes runners freely; leaf and fruit stalks are long and stout, fruit stalks very abundant and branch freely, so that often thirty to fifty berries form on a single cluster; blossoms, pistillate; blooms medium till late; fruit ripens late to very late; always large to very large; rich, dark, glossy scarlet color; sprightly, high flavor, somewhat acid, but of excellent quality, firm and solid, and a grand shipper; in a general way, both plant and fruit resemble Gandy, only the berries average larger and of richer color. Swindle is fully as late and will produce four times as much fruit as Gandy, making it the grandest late market or family variety yet introduced.

\$1 per dozen, \$3 per 100.

SAUNDERS.

The originator of this variety, Mr. John Little, of Canada, the veteran horticulturist, says he thinks Saunders is the best of all his seedlings. Mr. Crawford, who is a great friend of Mr. Little, speaks of it as follows:

"A Canadian berry of great value for the market-grower. I wish that all my customers would test it, as it is among the most desirable. The plant is large and vigorous, free from rust, and is as healthy and hardy as any ever sent out. It makes many runners, has a perfect blossom, and is enormously productive. In this respect it excelled all others on my place last season, and was the wonder of all who saw it. The fruit is very large, conical, slightly flattened, and often has a depression on one or both sides. It is deep red and remarkably glossy. The flesh is of the same color, and has a sprightly, agreeable flavor."

50 cents per dozen, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

STAYMAN'S NO. 1.

We have this strawberry growing by the side of Jessie, Bubach No. 5, Jewell, Parry and many others, and have found none equal to it in growth, productiveness or quality. Is not only the most productive of all we have seen, but it is the most vigorous and prolific; the original seedling produced 690 plants, covering a space of 43 square feet of ground, and every plant produced a heavy crop of fruit; the plants set last were as productive as the first. It appears to be perfectly hardy, as it has had neither mulching nor winter protection, and has endured our most protracted droughts as well as late spring frosts, without injury, while all others have suffered more or less. It is very late in blooming, scarcely showing any sign of fruit, except a large crown, until others are in bloom; then it quickly throws up a heavy, tall fruit-stock above the foliage, and blooms when all danger of frost is over. We think more of the Stayman each season, and it certainly deserves our good opinion. Try it, and you will find it to be a No. 1 berry.

25 cents per dozen, 75 cents per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

PRINCESS.

We have not fruited this berry on our grounds. We quote from the July report of Mr. Crawford, who has fruited it:

"This is a Minnesota berry, and is likely to become very popular. It has clean, healthy foliage, and has made a better record for productiveness than any other berry I have heard of. It has produced berries of perfect form over six inches in circumference. After seeing it this summer, I am inclined to believe that it is just about all that has been claimed for it."

50 cents per dozen, \$2.50 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

BEDER WOOD.

A stocky, robust plant, that makes runners freely; healthy and entirely free from rust or blight; has perfect bloom, and is an enormous bearer of large, round, perfectly formed berries; light scarlet color, moderately firm, and of good quality; very valuable for home use or near-by markets. It gives promise to be one of the best early varieties on our grounds.

25 cents per dozen, \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

FARNSWORTH.

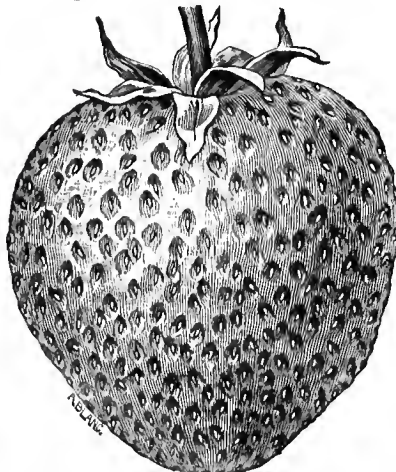
This berry is well-known to growers by its superior flavor, by reason of which it heads the list of the strawberry family. It is among the earliest, yet it is not claimed to be as abundant a producer as some of the standard sorts, while surpassing them in quality. It is superb for the home garden, being highly recommended by the Ohio Experiment Station for every garden. The berries are larger than those of the Crescent.

50 cents per dozen, \$2 per 100.

EUREKA. (P.)

This season we were taken by surprise by this berry. It was the best fruiter on our grounds; the bloom comes through the frost in much better condition than any other variety, and produces a good crop of beautiful fruit. It is very large; after the nature of Bubach, ripening late with Gandy's Prize, and commanding a good price. We find that it is going to be a valuable variety for market growers.

50 cents per dozen, \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.



EUREKA

VALE STRAWBERRY.

Introduced in the spring of 1890, it was widely advertised by its originators. Its growth with us is very satisfactory; free from all diseases, and presents a beautiful appearance in the growing vine. Being firm as it is, and possessing many of the qualities of the Wilson, it is quite valuable.

One writer, in speaking of this, compares it to the Wilson, saying: It is valuable for canning, and the ladies place it equal to the Wilson for that purpose. It is quite late, very firm, and deep red in color; growth of the plant of the best, and looks very promising.

50 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

GREAT PACIFIC. (P.)

Growth of plant is of the strongest; belongs to the imperfect varieties; fruit dark red, size large and an abundant bearer. In the west said to be the best in the market.

50 cents per dozen, \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

LADY RUSK. (P.)

Originated in Illinois by one of the most extensive growers in the country, he claiming for it size and productiveness. We can vouch for its origin, as it has made an excellent growth; free from rust.

We are inclined to think well of Lady Rusk, or its originator would not have had the faith to boom it up as he did last season. He claims it to be one of the largest berries, holding up in size to the end of the season.

25 cents per dozen, \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

MIAMI.

Originated in Ohio; very vigorous in growth; quite late; fruit large and beautiful; it is said to be very productive on the ground of originator.

25 cents per dozen, 50 cents per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

ENHANCE.

This was one of the perfect-flowered varieties that gave a good crop in spite of the frost. As claimed by Mr. Young, the originator, hardiness is one of its strong points. It seems to be nearly equal to the pistillate varieties in this respect. The Enhance has been on trial at the Station a sufficient length of time to warrant the assertion that it has decided merits as a pollinizer and market variety. The plants are very vigorous and almost perfectly healthy, and but little inferior to the best pistillate sorts in productiveness. It is strictly a market sort, however, as it is too acid and ill-shaped to suit amateurs. Market-growers generally ought to give it a trial.

50 cents per dozen, \$3 per 100.

WALTON. (P.)

From New Jersey, and is being extensively planted by commercial growers. The introducer speaks of it as follows:

"The plant is a very vigorous grower, with healthy foliage, and perfectly hardy; fruit-stalks are tall and stout, producing an enormous crop of large berries. Inclined to be oblong, conical shape; of good quality. *Very uniform in size, and selling in preference to other varieties.* The berries are brilliant scarlet and handsome; good shipper and keeps well; medium to late." From what I know of this berry, I think it has the very essential points which constitute a first-class berry.

25 cents per dozen, 50 cents per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

FLORENCE (Clara).

Originated in Cuyahoga county, Ohio. It is a beautiful bright red, resembling the old Wilson in shape, but a brighter red, and holds its color well after being picked, averaging half as large again. Its fruit is borne on large, strong fruit trusses, holding the berries well up from the ground, keeping them clean. It is an excellent runner and a good shipper, equaling the old Wilson. Its beautiful, attractive appearance finds it a ready sale. Its season is medium to late, with a perfect blossom.

50 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.

MRS. CLEVELAND. (P.)

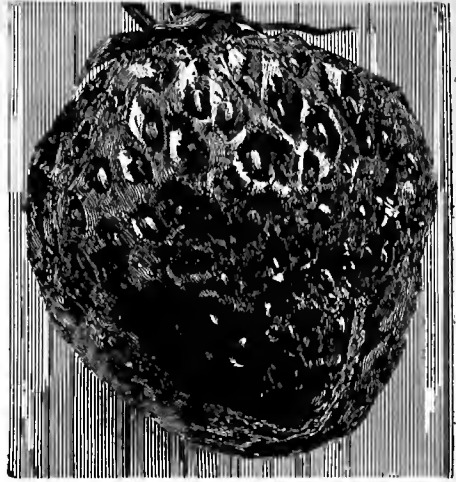
Resembles the Cumberland in foliage, is excellent in quality; large, scarlet, very attractive. It is valuable for home garden, the fruit being of the best quality, free from disease and enduring neglect.

25 cents per dozen, \$1 per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

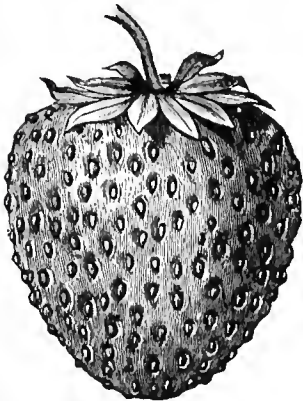
CRAWFORD.

Large, bright red, covered with gloss, making a beautiful fruit; plant robust and productive under good culture; is grown on heavy soil; requires good care and plenty of fertilizer.

50 cents per dozen, \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.



GREAT PACIFIC.



FLORENCE.

GENERAL LIST OF STRAWBERRIES.

Warfield No. 2. (P.) After fruiting the past season with us, we were more pleased with it than ever, so we cannot but give it its former place on the list. All things considered, it is of the very best. Similar in color and some other respects to Wilson—being very firm—it can be shipped a long distance. In going through our beds this season while in bloom, we failed to find one plant that did not set; this cannot be said of many sorts. Size large; plant very productive. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000; 5,000 lots, \$2.50 per 1,000.

Haverland. (P.) A native of Ohio, but does not lose its reputation by going into other states. This is the most productive berry on the market to-day. Size large; color light; will not stand long shipments, but for near markets is one of the best. We cannot recommend the Haverland too highly, as it has good foliage, is a strong grower, and fruits abundantly. Some growers claim 1,000 bushels per acre for it; we do not make any such claims, but will say that it will come as near to it as any other variety. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Bubach No. 5. *One of the best.* Quite large; plants very robust; color, dark green; has never shown signs of rust or blight. We fruited it this season on four different soils, and see no difference; it did well on all. We can recommend it for field culture, as well as for the garden; it is one of the best paying varieties. The fruit commands highest prices. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3.50 per 1,000.

Michel's Early. (P.) The introducer speaks of it as follows: "This is an accidental seedling, and the earliest and most profitable in cultivation; of the finest flavor; a perfect blossom; as large and firm as the Crescent, from ten to twelve days earlier, and as productive. Plant the hardiest of all known and free from rust or blight. Growing side by side with twenty other varieties, nothing approaches it in plant-growth except Bubach No. 5." We find that this variety does much better in the south and west than the east. With us it was small, but very productive and early. 25 cts. per dozen, 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Wilson Albany. Still in the lead of all standard varieties at Sunny Hill Fruit Farm. We shipped the plants to dealers all over the United States last season, and they unite in saying that they were the finest ever seen. We can recommend them to any; there are places where they will not succeed, but not in this part of Belmont county. Can be shipped a long distance, and where it flourishes is a fine berry. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Gandy's Prize. Large and very late; holds its fruit well from the ground. This is the best late berry we have growing, all points considered. Very firm, and when put on the market brings the highest market price; it is also valuable as a fertilizer to use with early varieties, making the latter end of the crop more perfect. We have received five cents per quart more for Gandy than any other varieties, owing to its size, beauty and firmness at this late date of ripening. 25 cts per doz., 75 cts per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Burt Seedling. We value this very highly for growing on deep, moist soil; it has been a good producer with us; of good size, very firm and productive. We do not hesitate to recommend it for fruiting for profit. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Logan. Size large to very large; color good and true; a good grower. We still think as well of it as last season; it is one of the berries that attract the

attention of the buyer, and we highly recommend it to our customers. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Pearl. A vigorous grower; fruit very firm and attractive. It is claimed by many to be of great value, but we see no point over some given above; yet it is worth trial, as we have no fault to find, and on other soils it may be of more value than some we have mentioned. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Bomba. The first berry to ripen on our farm, and of the best quality; plant vigorous and large; good grower and productive, but fruit with us does not hold up well at end of season. Try it. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Cloud Seedling. (P.) On thin soil, this season, it did very well with us, better than ever before; it is not so productive as Crescent or Warfield, but has a good color, and is very firm. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$2.50 per 1,000.

Sharpless. Size large to very large, irregular in shape, and of dark-red when fully ripe; succeeds well on any heavy soil, with good culture. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Jessie. This has been before the people long enough to be known, and much has been claimed for it; in fact, too much. While it is a good berry, there are others as good and better on our soil, but soil makes all the difference in the berry. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Summit. (P.) One of the largest; good grower, and a fine fruit in some localities; subject to rust, but not with us. A good variety for home uses, but, like all large berries, not profitable enough for commercial growers. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

Ontario. Claimed by some to be same as Sharpless, but with us is as different as the Wilson is from Crescent. It is a good berry, and of value to the market-grower. Our original stock came from Canada, and is known to be perfectly pure. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Belmont. A variety which has taken a number of prizes when on exhibition in its native state (Massachusetts). It is one of the strongest growers on the farm, with a dark-green foliage, but it requires a very deep soil; if this is not at hand, it will not be very productive. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Cumberland Triumph. We cultivate this variety extensively for fruit, as it is one of the most salable berries we have in our market, and sells for the highest price. It is very large, not as bright in color as we would desire, but in past years it seemed to produce more fruit each season. We can recommend it highly. Better on poor clay soil, well manured, than on rich loam. A sale can always be found for it. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Crescent. Like the Concord grape, it seems to be in the lead with fruit-growers. Any one can grow the Crescent, for it will almost take care of itself after it is once put in the ground. Strange to say, last season we sold three times as many of this variety as any others. It is very hardy and prolific, and should not be allowed to run the entire season to matted rows. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$2.50 per 1,000.

Chas. Downing. An old, well-tried variety; succeeds well almost everywhere, but we can see no improvement over many other varieties. A good shipper; size medium. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Dozen mailed free; add 20 cts. per 100 if to be sent by mail; lots of 5,000 at reduced rates. Write for prices on large lots.

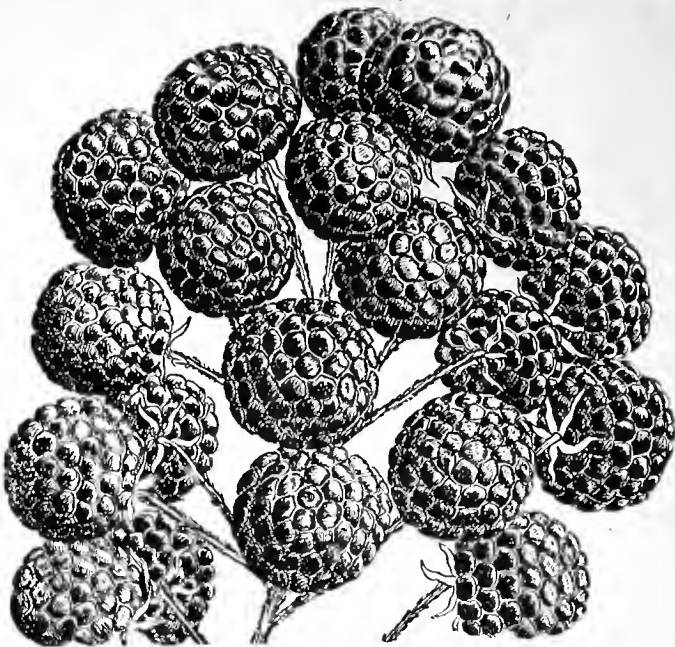
SPECIAL NOTICE.

We are heavy growers of small fruits, and can supply large lots of plants at low rates; you also get fresh stock that will grow, not dried-up plants, that have been packed away. Write us for terms on large amounts. Estimates cost you nothing, and it is not our way of doing business to swindle our trade, but to give them good plants for the smallest sum.

We do not wish our strawberry plants to be placed on the same plane with those grown in New Jersey, Delaware and some parts of Maryland. We do not grow such stock, hence we do not wish you to compare our rates with such. Our plants are large, vigorous and healthy, and when set, you get a good growth. Plants grown on strong soil cannot be dug, bunched and packed as low as some dealers offer them.

Raspberries.

CULTURE.—After preparing the soil the same as for strawberries, make straight rows seven feet apart, and plant three feet in the row. Only mark one row at a time, and plant when ground is moist. After setting, press the soil firmly about the roots with your feet; this is very essential; work as you would corn and potatoes, and do not let any ridge work about the row. I cultivate with the Planet Jr. horse hoe, and practice level culture. You can plant anything that will not shade them between the rows the first year. If manure is plenty and you can get it, spread on the ground before plowing the first year, as it adds greatly to the crop. The ends should be pinched out of the young canes when one foot high the first year, and when one and one-half feet the second; do not let them get too high. By doing this you will dispense with stakes and wire. The pruning should be done in spring, when the leaves begin to show themselves. Cut the laterals on an average from six to twelve inches in length. When the fruit is all gathered, cut out and burn all old wood and young canes but the three best. This destroys all insects and rust that may occur, and the canes make a much better growth.



PALMER RASPBERRY.

NEW VARIETIES.

PALMER. The Palmer has been tested from the Atlantic to the Pacific, receiving the highest commendation from all sources, and is fully established as the best and most productive early Black Cap yet introduced. We had the honor of introducing this valuable new berry, and it made quite a record the past year. W. J. Green, horticulturist at the Ohio Experiment Station, says the following of the new varieties recommended for general planting—Palmer, Muskingum and Hilborn: "You will see by the report below how the Palmer succeeded alongside of the standard varieties, and you can form an opinion as to its value." A new variety, that has been under cultivation since 1882 by Mr. Palmer, but was not introduced until last spring. It is supposed to be a cross of Souhegan and Gregg. The vigor and healthy appearance of the bush, with its wonderful productiveness and its early ripening, have attracted much attention, and since it made its appearance it has been fruited with the popular varieties known as Doolittle, Souhegan, Gregg and Ohio, and he says it surpasses them by far. I wrote to Mr. Palmer regarding the yield of the above named, which he says in his county ranges from 65 to 80 bushels with proper care and culture. This yield corresponds with that of our county. He says that planted beside Souhegan, the Palmer yielded 120 bushels per acre from four-year old vines, and one bed two years old did as well. 50 cents per dozen, \$1 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

LOVETTE. On our grounds the Lovett has done remarkably well; but we have not had any fruit from our vines, hence we quote from the introducer. We have been on the lookout for reports on this berry, and because of the favorable judgments we have heard we now assure our customers that it is a very vigorous grower.

"Unlike the Gregg, which it nearly equals in size of berries, is of ironclad hardiness; and is the strongest in growth of cane of any, unless possibly the Ohio excepted. *In enormous yield it is without an equal.* Add to these properties superior quality, jet-black color, firmness and long life after gathered, adhering to the bush when ripe, and above all, its earliness (ripening with Souhegan and the other very early sorts), and we have in it what has so long been wanted, and a most valuable fruit." \$1 per dozen, \$5 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

MUSKINGUM. A new variety, coming from the same man that originated Palmer, and is said to be as far ahead of Shaffer's Colossal as the Palmer is ahead of Souhegan and Gregg. We quote from W. J. Green, of the Experiment Station, as follows: "This variety was first sent here under the name of Melott's Favorite, and later as Muskingum, which is no doubt the prior name. Its resemblance to Shaffer is very close, the plants being more compact in growth, and fully as prolific, if not more so. The berries are rather smaller, but more firm than the Shaffer. 50 cents per dozen, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

WINONA. This is an early berry, ripening with Souhegan, and will yield one-third more bushels per acre. The berry is larger and holds up in size much better, the last being almost equal in size to the first. As a shipper it cannot be excelled; this, combined with its jet-black, glossy color, its earliness and size, makes it the favorite as well as the most profitable market sort. It has never shown the least sign of disease or of blight. The canes are of largest size, of good healthy color, showing much vigor and strength; they stand firm and erect, making, without any exception, the most perfect stool of any variety. \$1 per dozen, \$3.50 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

PIONEER. Comes from New Jersey, where it is highly recommended by the originator, who is a reliable Friend, or Quaker. He says the Pioneer is large, good color, fine flavor, solid form, thick-fleshed, very hardy and one of the best growers we have. It can be recommended as a valuable variety to dry or evaporate. It is a most reliable variety, and has come to stay. Jacob Fitley says: "Had to let my Souhegan rot on the vines during wet weather this season, while Pioneer was marketed in good condition and sold for good prices." Try it. 50 cents per dozen, \$1.25 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

THE KANSAS. A new raspberry from the west, giving promise of great value. The Kansas from its first growth, when only a few inches high, presented such an appearance of health and growth that it was saved; other seedlings in adjoining rows dropped their leaves more than any kind in cultivation, and, therefore, were cut out in summer and spring. Of the many left of the seedlings some give evidence of value.

$\frac{1}{3}$
SIZE



THE KANSAS.

and yields several times more fruit. It nearly equals the Shaffer in hardy and much more productive. \$1.50 per dozen, \$7 per 100.

SMITH'S PROLIFIC. A new and valuable black; is very firm and productive. Profitable for evaporating, and comes at a very desirable time, just before Ohio. Has a remarkably strong growth, stands up well, and is one of the very best.

"This variety made a very vigorous growth last year, so much so as to be easily distinguished from all others. This year's growth was very rank, the canes being cut back in June, and at fruiting time the laterals had made a growth of 10 inches. It is very productive of extra-large fruits of a bright black color, slightly conical, borne in immense clusters, with only an exceptional blasted berry. It is certainly a valuable market variety on account of its firmness and productiveness."—PETER COLLIER, *Director New York Experimental Station.* \$1 per dozen, \$4 per 100.

OLDER. This is a new berry we offer for the first time. It has done very well in Ohio, and we think will do well in most any soil; in fact, it is especially adapted for the north. It is very hardy, will stand the coldest weather, and is abundantly productive. The fruit adheres well to the bush; can not easily be plucked by birds or washed off by rain or wind. It is not as early as some other sorts, but ripens before Gregg; has not the white bloom that takes much from the appearance of the Gregg, but is a jet black and very sweet. 50 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

NEMAHA. Chas. A. Green says: "We have had the Nemaha growing near the Gregg and other varieties, and it has proved much harder than Gregg, Souhegan and Tyler, bearing a full crop of fruit where the Gregg was almost a total failure. We have claimed for Nemaha that it was harder than Gregg, and three years' trial proves our claim to be well-founded. While the Gregg has therefore been our largest and most profitable black-cap raspberry, it has failed in hardiness; and we have seen for a long time that any variety that would equal it in size and productiveness, and prove harder, would be a great boon." 50 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$9 per 1,000.

CROMWELL. Named for the town in Connecticut where it was originated; equal to Tyler and Souhegan in size and quality of fruit; also hardiness of cane; vigorous and productive as the above named, and *five to ten days earlier.*

The originator of the Cromwell is an extensive fruit-grower, and he prefers it to the varieties named. We are the only firm in the State of Ohio who have the right to sell this stock, hence all plants from us are from the original stock.

We have read quite a good deal of this raspberry, and wish we could give more of it to our readers, but as our space is limited and as we have so many points to cover of different fruits, we must omit some important ones; but we recommend this to you as a superb extra early raspberry. 50 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

GOLDEN QUEEN. Is evidently a close relation to the Cuthbert; it has stood the winter very well, and fruited for six weeks. The canes made a fine growth, much better than any other on the farm. In size it exceeds the Cuthbert, and is wonderfully productive, it being the first raspberry of its kind we could ever do anything with in our market; but it exceeds the blacks. Its beautiful, translucent color attracts the eye of those who want the best in the market and will pay a good price. I can highly recommend it to the public. 50 cents per dozen, \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

CARMAN. One of the very best, and very productive. For family use we think there is none better; but for market it comes at the wrong period of the season in this locality, between Souhegan and Gregg. Good size, productive, jet black, and stands the winter well. Where the Gregg will not stand the winter we can highly recommend it. \$1 per dozen, \$3 per 100.



ROYAL CHURCH. This promising new raspberry originated in Ohio, and the claims for this valuable berry seem borne out by the testimonials of our leading horticulturists as to its merits; the introducer describes it as follows: "Berry large, dark crimson, hardy, firm and of good quality. Flavor exceedingly delicious, aromatic and sprightly, and outsells other varieties in the market. It is excellent for canning or jellies, jams, etc. The canes are large, making a fine bush; the thorns are few and small, the berries do not crumble in picking, and have very few seeds; and the canes are perfectly hardy wherever it has been tested."

This variety of raspberry has also been tested by most of the Experiment Stations, and reported on very favorably for all sections of the country, and we have no hesitation in recommending it for general cultivation as a good all round berry for both amateurs and the home garden. Ripens earlier than Cuthbert, and being more productive, with a longer season of fruiting, will supersede this valuable old sort wherever introduced. We consider this one of the best new varieties seen for many years. We append a few of the testimonials of this new berry as follows, showing its value in different sections of the country:

Prof. W. J. Green, of the Columbus, Ohio, Experiment Station, says: "Royal Church is large and of fine quality." In his bulletin for 1891, he says: "Plants vigorous and productive. Berries large, dark crimson, moderately firm, excellent quality. A very promising variety."

Prof. L. R. Taft, of the Michigan Agricultural College, in his bulletin says: "Of the red varieties, Royal Church is one of the most promising. It is hardy to the tips. I am well pleased with it."

Prof. H. E. Van Deman, United States Pomologist, of Washington, D. C., says: "Royal Church is one of the best of the red varieties. The fruiting branches are long and heavily laden with green and ripe fruit. Berry large, round, juicy, and of rich flavor."

Mr. F. S. Hunn, Ass't Horticulturist, Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station, planted the Royal Church red raspberry during the spring of 1891, this year, 1892, being the first season of bearing. It has proved perfectly hardy without winter protection, ripening at Geneva, N. Y., July 19. There was a severe frost April 27, 1892, which cut back the canes of Cuthbert one-half, but which did not perceptibly affect Royal Church.

Price by mail or express, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

THOMPSON'S EARLY PROLIFIC RED RASPBERRY. This is a seedling found among a number of others from selected seed gathered from the earliest red berries on our grounds. Its early ripening, fine, large, bright berries and productiveness attracted the attention of M. T. Thompson, the originator. It ripened very early, being the earliest red raspberry in the neighborhood, even ripening before the black-caps. This year, the season being late, the first were picked the 19th of June, and as we have no early ground, we know that anything that will ripen early on our own grounds will be sure to ripen early almost anywhere. Every fruit-grower knows the necessity of having a red raspberry that will come on, with good picking, just as the strawberry season is over. There is more money in an early red raspberry with us than any small fruit we grow. While the late varieties are sold at half the price, or even less than that, we say to one and all, don't miss planting a dozen at least of these berries. We don't want any one to plant more until as well satisfied as we are; and then you will plant all you can. 50 cents per dozen, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

EARHART. An everbearer, introduced by Hale Bros., of Connecticut. A good grower, and produces fruit from June until October; and when a market can be had at a high figure, will pay. It is also valuable for the home garden, as it gives fruit throughout the fall. \$1 per dozen, \$6 per 100.

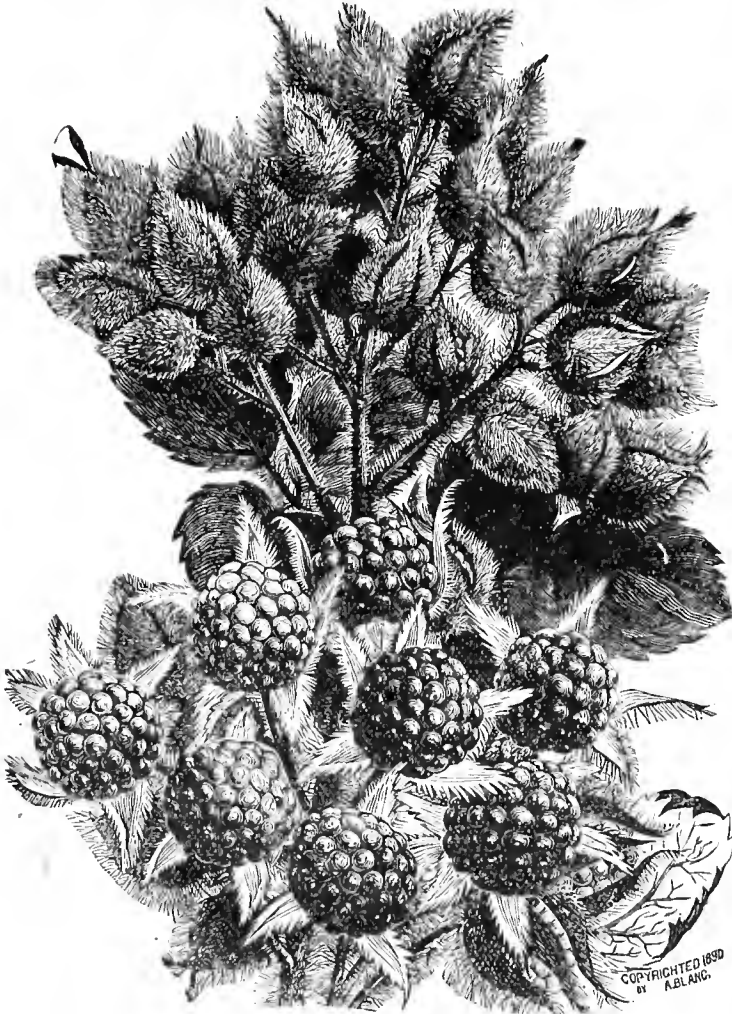
HILBORN. Of superior quality; very hardy, coming from Canada. Fruit not as large as Gregg, but will stand cold weather much better. It is highly recommended by state horticultural societies, and is becoming very popular with commercial growers. It will stand drouth better than any other variety. 50 cents per dozen, \$1 per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

JOHNSON'S SWEET. From New York, and highly recommended by parties in that locality. We have not seen enough to tell much about it, but what fruit we have had was fine. Good grower. We have a large stock of plants, and on large lots can give special rates. 75 cents per dozen, \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

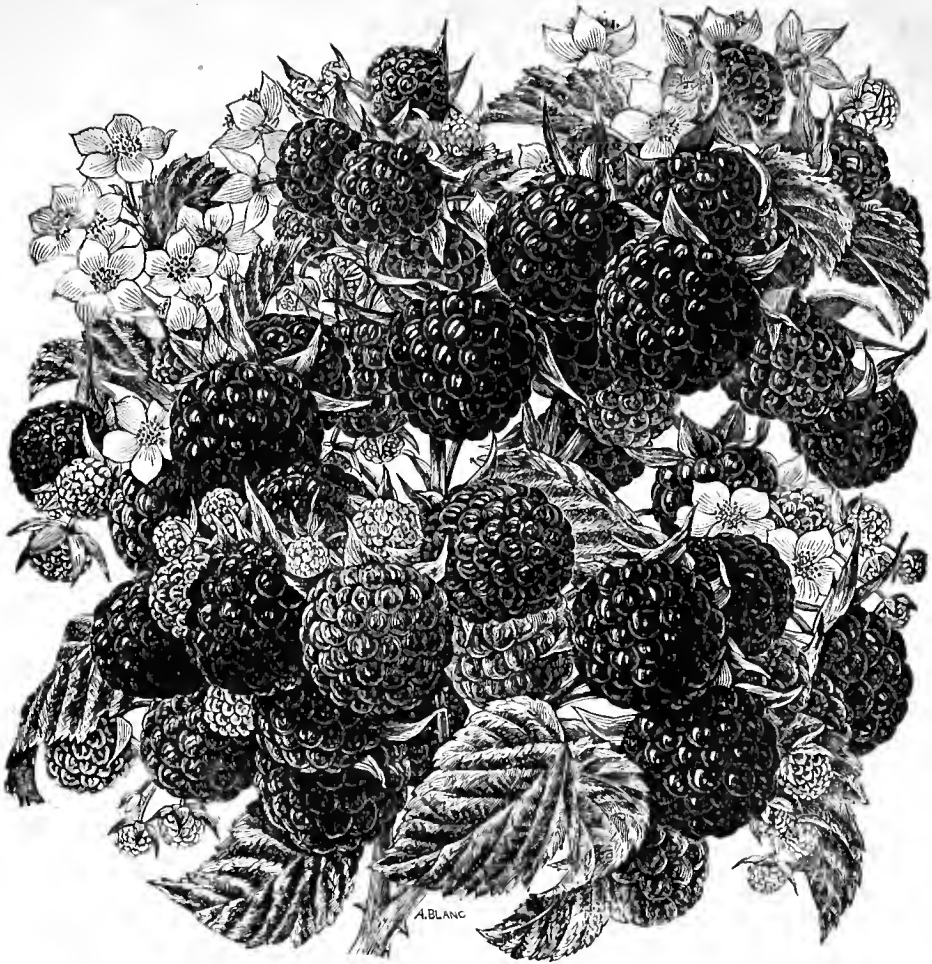
ADA. Somewhat after the nature of Gregg, but much more hardy, and contains less seeds than any other variety. Growers who have grown it for past years say its size is equal, and in every other way it is superior. Our experiment station, in its test of qualities, recommends it quite highly, and says commercial fruit-growers should give it a trial—like all other new fruits. You should have a few vines on your farm, and then you can see just what it will do. But we can cheerfully recommend this variety. Seasons with the Gregg, but fruits for a longer period. 50 cents per dozen, \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

THE JAPANESE WINEBERRY. This ornamental bush has been on the market for some years, but we have refrained from cataloguing it for several reasons, though as it has been advertised so extensively, and we have so many inquiries for it we have concluded to let it go, and will say as a novelty it is all that has been claimed for it.

There have been few novelties introduced to this country that are more interesting or beautiful in their way than the Japanese Raspberry, brought out recently under the name of Wineberry. It originated from seed sent home by Prof. Georgeson, late of the Imperial College of Agriculture, Tokio, Japan, and gathered by him from a plant growing in a wild state on the mountains of that country. The canes of this interesting plant are large, robust and entirely hardy here; they are thickly covered with purplish red hairs, which extend along the stem to the extremity. The leaves are large, tough, dark-green above and silvery grey beneath. Each berry is at first tightly enveloped by the large calyx, forming a sort of burr, which is also covered with purplish red hairs so thickly as to present the appearance of a moss rosebud. These gradually open and turn back, exposing the fruit in all its beauty. The berries are of medium size as compared with our raspberries, but of a beautiful, translucent appearance, running through all the shades of amber to crimson as they ripen. There is a freshness and brilliancy about them impossible to describe, and we know nothing in the way of raspberries so attractive. A bush in full fruiting is a sight not readily to be forgotten, and a decided ornament to the garden. In quality it is good, with a rich and sprightly flavor, but decidedly brisk and acid. When cooked it is simply grand, surpassing by far, when canned, the huckleberry and all other small fruits. Season of ripening, early in July. \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.



THE JAPANESE WINEBERRY.



GLADSTONE RASPBERRY.

GLADSTONE. Another variety from Ohio. The introducer speaks of it as follows: "The Gladstone originated with the veteran and well-known horticulturist, Charles Carpenter, of Ohio. He sent us plants to test about four years ago. They were given no particular culture, and almost forgotten, until fruiting time, when passing that way, we were attracted by a buzzing of bees. Looking toward the source of the music of the busy insects, we noticed the plants of Gladstone, the strong canes bowed down with their burden of ripe fruit, and yet blossoming freely, the blossoms being covered with honey-bees. This most remarkable of all raspberries we now offer for the first time."

The color is dark-red; the size is above the average red raspberry, as seen in our markets. It is propagated from the root, like most of the other red varieties. \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100.

GENERAL LIST OF RASPBERRIES.

Souhegan. This variety is noted for vigor and hardiness as an early berry. I have fruited it for years, and it has proved beyond a doubt an excellent berry. It ripens very early, and is gone when the Gregg comes. I can heartily recommend it to my customers and the general public. It is larger in size than the Doolittle, and not inclined to rust. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100; \$6 per 1,000.

Ohio. This berry is one of the most profitable for evaporating on the list at the present day. The fruit is of medium size, but very sweet; one of the best for table use; I think it ahead of the Gregg for family, as it is not so seedy. I recommend it as one of the very best, it being very hardy, of vigorous growth, more so than Gregg, and ripening earlier. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

Gregg. This variety, like the Wilson strawberry, is too well known to need description. Canes very large, hardy and productive; the largest raspberry that is grown. I have known four thousand quarts to be picked from one acre. It sells more readily than other varieties that come at the same time, and its size will sell it everywhere. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Doolittle. This is an old variety, and some think it has seen its day, but I can make more clear profit from an acre of it than from any other. It seems that everybody has of late years been planting Gregg, the late variety, and paid no attention to earliness. In view of its great productiveness, we would advise a more general planting for market purposes. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$7 per 1,000.



CUTHBERT RASPBERRY.

Red Raspberries.

Marlboro. The largest of the early red raspberries, ripening a few days later than Hansell. One of the best red raspberries for the north. The canes are hardy and fairly productive. Fruit large, luscious, bright crimson and of good quality. It may be considered the finest and best early hardy raspberry. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Shaffer's Colossal. A red or purple variety, which is very valuable for canning or home use, but useless for market purposes. It has neither quality nor color to sell it, and on the market it is a drug. As it is so very productive, in many localities it would be of value; here, it sells for less than the black. 30 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Cuthbert. There is no finer berry grown than the Cuthbert. I have grown them one inch in diameter; they would look like strawberries on the vine. The bushes were red all over. There is no red raspberry that will pay me as well as this, to my knowledge. The canes are large and straight, holding up the fruit from the ground. If I were to begin berry-growing again, I would have the Cuthbert for my first red variety. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Brandywine. The fruit of this variety is very handsome and produces well, but winter-kills with us. I have fruited it in past years very largely, but of late only enough for fancy trade. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Herstine. A very good berry; stands the winter well; canes hardy; very early and productive. Often sells for five cents per quart more than late varieties, on account of its peculiar and handsome appearance. Crimson color; very firm, making it a good shipper. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

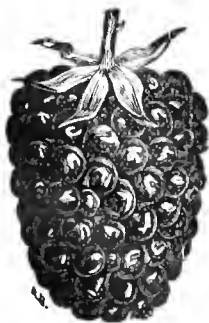
Rancocas. As a very early berry this variety holds a high position. It ripens its fruit in a brief space of time, a desirable feature in an early berry, as it generally brings about double the price of a medium. Fruit rather large, roundish, bright crimson, juicy and very good quality; canes with us are hardy and productive; a good early berry. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Turner. Berries of large size; very hardy; extra-early, bright crimson color and very sweet; one of the best for family garden. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

NOTE.—By mail, add 50 cts. extra on 100; one dozen mailed post-paid.

BLACKBERRIES.

CULTURE. The culture of these is about the same as that of the raspberry, but if the soil is not very rich, they may be set 5 feet by 8 in the row; on rich soil, 6½ by 3 feet. It requires about 6,000 plants per acre. They should be topped two feet from the ground for laterals; do not let more than three canes grow to the hill. Our plants are all from root cuttings. The past season has proved to us that there is as much profit in blackberry culture as there is in any other portion of fruit-growing. We gathered enough fruit from vines this season to almost pay for the ground they grow on—getting \$4 per bushel for fruit at a home market. The culture of blackberries is not so general as the profits would justify, the demand being always good in the larger cities; we can heartily recommend our customers to plant more extensively for market.



OHMER.

OHMER. This new variety, which was disseminated by Mr. Ohmer, from whom it took its name, is one of the best on the market, and should have the approval of all fruit-growers. It is hardy, healthful, very large, ripens after raspberries are gone and lasting until late in August. Excellent quality, firm, no core, sweet before soft or fully ripe, which makes it valuable. There are five points which recommend Ohmer—hardiness, lateness, large size, productiveness and fineness of flavor. \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100.



ERIE BLACKBERRY.

Erie. We have fruited the Erie for a number of years, and we find it one of the best blackberries on the market. It is very large in size, quality of the best, and in hardiness all that was ever claimed for it. It is one of the strongest growers, and will produce large crops on what would be called poor soil; its fruit is of the largest type, being very uniform in size, and perfect. Scarcely a small berry can be seen, hence you can judge its appearance when opened for sale—it pleases both the grower and buyer. It is the earliest of the extra-hardy varieties, and when we tell you that the demand for plants is greater than the supply, you can readily see that the Erie has taken its place as one of the leading varieties. The Erie is not only a berry for market but for home use, as it is one of the best for canning and table use. 50 cents per dozen, \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Early Mammoth. A chance seedling found a few years ago in northern Ohio. Its large size attracted the attention of the grower, being the largest blackberry he had ever seen; for hardiness it has stood the past five years without any protection, and was not injured; the fruit is large, glossy black, being an immense bearer; holds its color long after being picked; fruit sweet, core melting in the mouth. It is easily propagated, and in a short time will be one of the first on the list. Try it. \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100.

Stone's Hardy. This superior blackberry originated in Wisconsin, and can be relied upon as being the hardest; also sweet and productive, weighing its strong canes low with its burden of fruit, and larger than Snyder. For a cold climate do not omit Stone's Hardy. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Lawton. An old favorite, esteemed for its productiveness and large size; delicious when fully ripe, but turns black in advance of ripening. Medium to late. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Early Harvest. The earliest blackberry, consequently one of the most valuable, were it hardy. Here it has not proved hardy. Ripening in July, with its productiveness it is eminently profitable for market; whilst its earliness and good quality make it a special favorite in the home garden, where it succeeds. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$9 per 1,000.

Wilson's Early. Once the leading, and still a popular market sort in many sections. Very large size; early. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Early King. An extra-early and exceedingly hardy variety of great merit. Canes of strong growth, as hardy as Snyder, and very prolific. It is larger and earlier than Early Harvest, and its delicious sweetness renders it of special value for the home garden. It is also free of double blossom, rust or other dis-

ease. It has been thoroughly tested at the north. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Kittatinny. Once the most popular of all blackberries for general planting and still unexcelled for main crop in the home garden, or for market in some locations. Berries large; canes of strong, erect growth and productive. It is not safe from winter-killing north of the latitude of New York city, and is badly affected with "rust" or blackberry fungus in many sections. Medium to late. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$9 per 1,000.

Minnewaski. This is a new variety, and it comes very highly recommended. "Upon the grounds of the originator in New York, it has exhibited many excellent traits, which, if continued in other sections and under general culture, will make this variety very valuable. It is claimed to be of superior merit by reason of its great hardiness, large size and enormous productiveness." As to ripening, the originator says: "The Minnewaska on the north slope, unprotected, and the Early Wilson on a south slope, protected, ripened at the same time and before any other variety growing on the same place." 75 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Wilson Jr. This variety in some parts of the country does not stand the winter, but with me (100 miles south of Lake Erie) has not been affected. It is noted for its productiveness. There is no other blackberry that can compare with it in size or quality. Is a profitable berry where it will stand, and with a little trouble it can be covered with straw, as it is close to the ground. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.


Snyder. This variety is old and well known. It will stand severest cold without injury; it is of excellent quality for market purposes. I can heartily recommend it to the public as a very profitable berry. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$9 per 1,000.

Agawam. Fruit of fair size, jet black, sweet, tender and melting to the very core; for home use it has no superior, being sweet as soon as black; it is extremely hardy and healthy and very productive. As an eminent small-fruit grower says: "It stands at the head for hardiness, fruitfulness and sweetness." No fruit garden should be without this excellent variety. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Taylor's Prolific. A suitable companion for Snyder; a variety of great hardiness and productiveness, but ripens somewhat later. Berries much larger and of fine flavor; canes of strong growth and ironclad hardiness; of value at the north, and desirable for its fine flavor. Its size, great hardiness and productiveness render it of greatest value for the north. Its merits are not fully appreciated. Season, medium. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.

This is the finest of its class; one of several that have proved successful. The fruit is large, luscious and handsome, and has succeeded wherever it has been tried. A strong grower and exceedingly productive. We happened upon the bushes at their fullest ripening. The Wilson Jr. and Early Harvest had not begun to turn, and the Lucretia had been ripe several days before we visited the patch, and this was on the 8th of July. I will say at a venture that the Lucretia ripens at least ten days before any other blackberry. This is surely a good record for Lucretia. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$9 per 1,000.

 Dozen mailed free at rates named.

CURRENTS.

CULTURE.—They should be planted in good, deep soil, in a cool location, and manured very heavily. Plant four by five feet, work like raspberries, keep the soil moist and free from weeds, and mulch with manure, if the best quality of fruit is desired. They should be pruned every year and all old wood cut from them; keep them thinned out, so that air can freely pass through them. Currant-worms can be destroyed by using hellebore; dissolve 1 ounce in 3 gallons of water, and apply with a syringe or small sprinkling-can. This can be done with very little expense, if performed at the right time.

Cherry. This is a popular market variety, and needs no description, as everybody knows it. 1 year, No. 1, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000; 2 year, No. 1, 75 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. This variety has been praised very highly of late, and I do not think in any way has been misrepresented; it is healthy, vigorous and very productive. Its bunches are from 3 to 5½ inches in length, so they can be easily picked, and the berry commands a high price. It is somewhat larger than the Cherry, and holds its size to the end of the bunch, and is fully twice as productive. 1 year, No. 1, \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100, \$75 per 1,000; 2 year, No. 1, \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100, \$90 per 1,000.

NOTE.—Our stock of Fay's is quite large and of *extra-fine* plants. Guaranteed to be true to name; those who have bought heretofore from agents, getting the common varieties, know the expense and time lost; be sure you get the genuine.

We have some light Fay's we can make low rates on; they are good plants for planting, but too light to grade with No. 1 stock. Write for rates, naming the light grade.

Versailles. Similar to the Cherry; the best and most

popular variety; the largest of all except Fay's; berries large, of bright red crimson. Bushes very hardy and productive. 1 year, No. 1, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000; 2 year, No. 1, 75 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

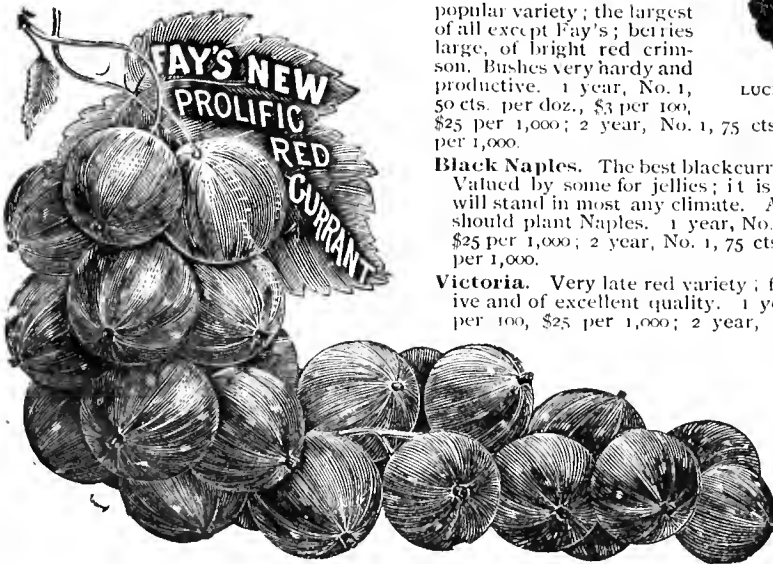
Black Naples. The best blackcurrant for all purposes of its class. Valued by some for jellies; it is very productive; hardy, and will stand in most any climate. All who desire a black currant should plant Naples. 1 year, No. 1, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000; 2 year, No. 1, 75 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

Victoria. Very late red variety; fruit large, long, very productive and of excellent quality. 1 year, No. 1, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000; 2 year, No. 1, 75 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

Lee's Prolific. Of European origin, and one of the best; earlier than Black Naples, more productive, larger and of a better quality; a good variety for preserving, etc. 1 year, No. 1, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000; 2 year, No. 1, 75 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.



LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.



White Grape. The only white currant that is really of any account; very large and productive, valuable for home and market use. 1 year, No. 1, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000; 2 year, No. 1, 75 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

Red Dutch. An old, well-known variety. Very productive. 1 year, No. 1, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000; 2 year, 75 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

NOTE.—Add 20 cts. per dozen if to be sent by mail, as bushes are very large.

SPECIAL NOTICE. We have a large stock of the finest currants ever put on the market, and you should note our low prices.

Currants at present will give the grower more profit than most any other fruit. We print below a letter from a fruit-grower, and you can see his opinion of our stock of currants. Read it.

E. W. REID, Esq., Bridgeport, O.

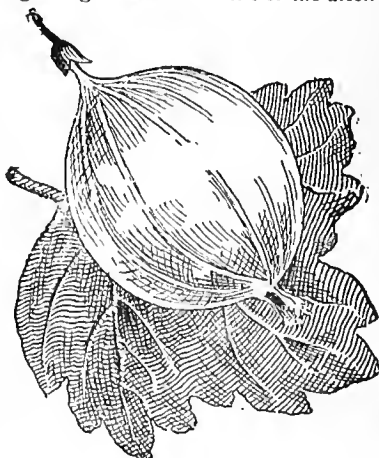
Dear Sir: The gooseberries and currants arrived all O. K., and I am thoroughly pleased to get such well-rooted plants. I never saw anything better at any price. I enclose herewith draft. These will do for a family start, and I will set more in spring. If you can send these promptly I can get them in yet this fall. Hope to get as good roots as were the gooseberries and currants, if possible.

EFFINGHAM, ILL.

Respectfully, WM. DYKE.

GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit, so popular, large, handsome and delicious in Europe, is beginning to receive a little of the attention in America that it well deserves. Like the currant (to which it is closely allied), the gooseberry is a gross feeder, and delights in a deep, rich soil. Its greatest enemy is "mildew," which, however, is generally avoided by planting in partial shade, as recommended for currants, and by thorough mulching. The currant-worm is even more destructive to the gooseberry than to the currant; should it appear, treat it by sprinkling the bushes with white hellebore while the leaves are damp. Plant same distance, cultivate and prune as recommended for currants. Rates for any sort by the thousand will be given upon application.



RED JACKET GOOSEBERRY.

THE NEW LARGE RED GOOSEBERRY, RED JACKET.

As large as the largest. Berry smooth; very prolific and hardy; quality and foliage the best. For seven years it has stood close to Triumph, Crown Bob, White Smith, Smith's Improved, Downing, and a dozen other (English) sorts; and while all these have mildewed more or less in leaf and fruit, mildew has never yet appeared on Red Jacket. We need this gooseberry, which can be grown in our own country, to take the place of Industry, which mildews so much that neither plants nor fruit can be grown, except in a very few localities in America, which is the reason why most Industry plants are imported from England by our nurserymen. 1 year, No. 1, 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.; 2 years, No. 1, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

GENERAL LIST.

Industry. A new variety of foreign origin, which has created a sensation everywhere; productive of exceedingly large fruit of dark-red color and delicious quality. Highly recommended, both in this country and Europe. We have fruited the Industry for two years; it is certainly the largest gooseberry on the market. As our stock was not sufficient to supply our trade, we have imported direct from the original firm in England, so our customers will be sure to get genuine "Crown" goods. The tariff that is now on such stock made them cost as much more as when bought, but we have not advanced the rates. 1 year, No. 1, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100; 2 years, No. 1, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

Smith's Improved. Large, pale yellow, good quality; bush of spreading growth and excessively productive. 1 year, No. 1, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100; 2 years, No. 1, \$1.50 per doz., \$6 per 100.

Houghton. The old, well-known sort; pale red, sweet and good. Houghton gives us annual crops of good-sized fruit; it is enormously productive, does not mildew, and is in every way worthy of a place in every garden. 1 year, No. 1, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000; 2 years, No. 1, 75 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

Downing. Very popular; large, pale green, good quality; bush vigorous, hardy and prolific. 1 year, No. 1, 50 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000; 2 years, No. 1, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

White Smith. Large, roundish oval, yellowish white; of first quality and English type, one of the best. 2 years, No. 1, \$2 per dozen, \$12 per 100.

Crown Bob. Very large, red, hairy, quality high; also from England, and of the best quality. 2 years, No. 1, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

ASPARAGUS.

Palmetto. Of Southern origin; a variety of excellent quality; early and much larger than any other; very prolific, and all who have used it pronounce it ahead of any other. 1 year, strong, 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000; 2 years, strong, 75 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$9 per 1,000.

Conover's Colossal. Very large, and makes rapid growth; planted mostly by market-gardeners. Can be cut quite frequently, and brings the highest price. 1 year, 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000; 2 years, 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Barr's Mammoth. This is the finest asparagus ever offered for sale, being much larger and earlier than any other. When placed on the market its appearance makes a demand for it, while other sorts are a drug. 1 year, 25 cents per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$5 per 1,000; 2 years, 40 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$7.50 per 1,000.

Dozen Prepaid by Mail.

RHUBARB.

Myatt's Linnaeus. Early, tender and very large; known as the sweetest of pie-plant. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

Hardy Grapes.

CULTURE.—It would be rather an undertaking to describe the full method of grape-culture, as it is very extensive, but I will give brief mention. If any one wants to know more fully, write me, and I will give it in detail. The soil should be prepared as for other small fruit; make the rows eight feet apart and plant six feet in the row, or if ground is very rich, make it eight feet. The holes should be about one foot square so as to allow plenty of room for the roots; put in some good soil in the bottom, or wet corn-cobs if at hand, and use a little ground bone. When the vines arrive from the nursery, cut both the roots and the top; two eyes are sufficient, and on two years old, from four to five eyes. After you have trimmed the roots and spread them out in the hole, the vine should be set at one side, and soil well firmed with the feet. Set a small stake by the side so as to mark the vine. The second or third year they should be staked and wired; two or three wires should be used. Keep the old wood as near the ground as possible, for the nearer it is the sweeter the fruit will be. Keep the vine open so that the air can pass through to prevent rot and mildew.

NOTE.—Price for grapes given in table on page 25. For large lots, write us for special prices.

NEW VARIETIES.

EARLY OHIO. This is the most valuable black grape now on the market; it ripens ten days before Moore's Early; not quite so large, but bunches are much larger, and packed very close. Berries are jet black, with heavy bloom.

A basket of the fruit this season from New York state, when received, was in better eating condition than Moore's Early were in Ohio. The originator speaks of it as follows:

"In the summer of '82 I found, between a row of Delaware and Concord, a small grape vine which had just started the third leaf. I took it up, reset it and gave it ordinary care. The third year from the seed I set thirty (30) clusters; I removed ten, allowing the rest to ripen, and to my surprise they were ripe the twentieth day of August, ten (10) days earlier than Moore's Early. It has borne large crops every year since, ripening in '89 the 15th of August, and always as early as the 20th of that month, a week to ten days earlier than Moore's Early under the same conditions and on the same soil. The **Early Ohio** never drops from the stem; a merit highly appreciated by shippers. I never saw a vine on a trellis

that could equal it for hardness. As to quality, I do not hesitate to say that it takes the lead of all black grapes up to the ripening of the Worden.

"In '88 I sold the fruit for 15 cents per pound, and in '89 for 12 cents per pound at wholesale in the Cleveland market. It is fully three times as profitable as Moore's Early, and much superior in quality.

"I believe this grape is destined to become one of the most profitable market varieties ever introduced, and especially valuable for northern localities where later varieties will not ripen." 1 year, No. 1, \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; 2 year, No. 1, \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

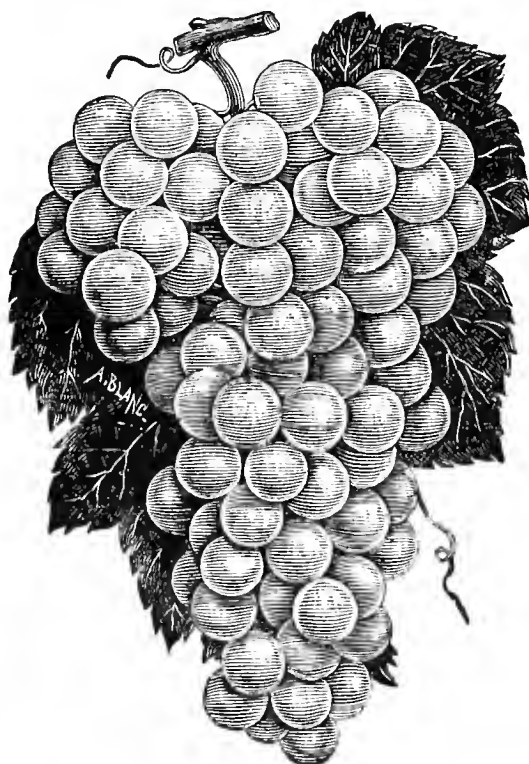
Colerain. Introduced by us last season. Experience does not make us change our opinion of it, but lack of space will allow but a short notice. It has been carefully tested in various parts of the country, and so far the verdict is "there is none better." Color green, with delicate white bloom; flesh very juicy and remarkably sweet, fairly vinous, one small seed to the berry, as a rule. Ripens with or a little before Moore's Early, and hangs on the vine until frost without dropping berries from the bunch. Wherever tested it has proved free from rot and mildew; a vigorous grower, and perfectly hardy. We offer it with confidence. All genuine vines will be under registered seal. Colored plates free.

Green Mountain. We quote from the introducer. We believe it is all he claims for it, but as it has not fruited for us, cannot say how it will do in Ohio.

"We do not believe there is an early grape superior to it in quality that bears younger, is more productive, or that is more desirable for an early grape than this one. It has not failed to produce or ripen a full crop in the three years we have tested it. The vine grows as strong as the Concord, and will flourish in any soil where the Concord grows. It is especially well adapted to be grown in northern localities, where many valuable varieties fail, or perhaps, never ripen, and in those localities where these sorts do ripen the Green Mountain is equally desirable, as it will lengthen the grape-season by reason of its earliness. The past season was extremely wet, and was universally noted for mildew and grape-rot; yet our eighty Green Mountain vines were loaded with large, handsome bunches, August 25, and were a wonder and admiration."

Eaton. A seedling of Concord, but claimed of more vigorous growth, quite as productive, with large and better fruit. "Bunch very large, compact. Berries very large, round, black, covered with a thick blue bloom. The stem pulls out white like the Concord. Strongly resembles Moore's Early. Very juicy, with some, though tender, pulp." Early.

Moore's Diamond. Raised by Mr. Jacob Moore, the well-known originator of new fruits, who considers this the best and finest of his collection. In vigor of growth, texture, foliage and hardness of vine, it partakes of the nature of its parent, Concord, while in quality the fruit is equal to many of the best tender sorts, and ripens two or three weeks earlier than Concord. The color is a delicate greenish white, with a rich yellow tinge when fully ripe; very few seeds, juicy and almost entirely free from pulp, which makes it almost transparent. Berry size of Concord; adheres firmly.



MOORE'S DIAMOND

Mills. This valuable new grape is a cross between Muscat Hamburg and Creveling, originated by Mr. William H. Mills, of Hamilton, Ontario. Berry large, round, jet black, covered with a thick bloom; flesh firm, meaty, juicy, breaking with a rich, sprightly flavor; skin thick, bunch large, compact, shouldered. Vine vigorous and productive, with large healthy foliage. Ripens about with Concord, or a little later.

Jewell. "Bunch medium, often shouldered, compact; berry medium, black with a heavy fine bloom, handsome; skin thin, tough; pulp tender, rich, spicy, sprightly and sweet to the center; seeds few, very small; quality best, pure, equal to the Delaware; vine vigorous, hardy and very productive; never known to rot or mildew; season a week before 'Victor,' and of a decidedly better quality; will hang on the vines long after ripe without wilting. A seedling of the Delaware." After fully testing this new grape on widely different localities, as well as

our own grounds, we offer it to the public with the assurance that it will supply a want long felt, that is: An extremely early market grape of excellent quality, hardy and productive, free from rot and disease, neither drops from the stem when ripe, nor cracks in wet weather, and that will ship well.

Moyer. This new grape (of which send for free lithograph) originated in Canada, and is a cross between the Delaware and some purely native variety. In habit of growth, hardiness, quality and size of cluster it resembles the Delaware very much, but it ripens with the very earliest, has larger berries, has been free from rot and mildew, even where everything around is mildewed. It has stood, unprotected, 35 degrees below zero without injury. It is very sweet as soon as colored; skin, tough but thin; pulp tender, juicy, of delicious flavor and entirely free from foxiness; altogether it is very desirable.

GENERAL LIST OF GRAPES.

NOTE.—This season we have an immense stock of vines, as fine as are in the country; those wanting large quantities will do well to get our best rates on this list. Samples will be mailed to those wanting large quantities at a cost to cover postage.

Agawam. (Rogers' No. 15.) Berries very large, with thick skin; pulp soft, sweet and sprightly; very vigorous; ripens early.

Brighton. Bunch large, well formed; berries above medium to large, round; excellent flavor and quality; one of the earliest in ripening.

Catawba. Berries large, round; when fully ripe of a dark copper color, with sweet, rich, musky flavor. Requires a long season to arrive at full maturity.

Champion. (Tatman.) The earliest of all black grapes, and although of very poor quality, it is exceedingly profitable. Bunch medium, compact, shouldered; berries medium, black, with thick skin, firm.

Clinton. Bunches small and compact; berries round, black, pulpy, juicy, of medium quality; valuable for wine and culinary purposes.

Concord. A large purplish black grape, ripening about the middle of September; vines remarkably vigorous and free from disease.

Delaware. One of the best American grapes for hardiness, productiveness, flavor and quality. Bunch and berry full medium size, usually shouldered, compact and heavy; skin thin, but tenacious; pulp tender and melting; juice abundant, rich, vinous, sugary, sprightly and refreshing.

Duchess. Berries medium; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, spicy, rich and of excellent quality. Ripens soon after Concord.

Isabella. An old, well-known sort; large size; dark-purple; sweet and rich, with a slight musky aroma. Beginning of September.

Etta. Seedling of Elvira; resembles it, but has larger berries with firmer skin and is superior in quality. Vine very vigorous; strong, healthy foliage; hardy and productive.

Empire State. It maintains a good character, is healthy and productive; vigorous and of the finest quality. In health of foliage and habit of growth it resembles our hardiest native grapes; flavor like the best of foreign grapes. Reports from most parts of the country are very favorable, and it seems as if at last we have a grape of high flavor for general culture which stands on its own merit.

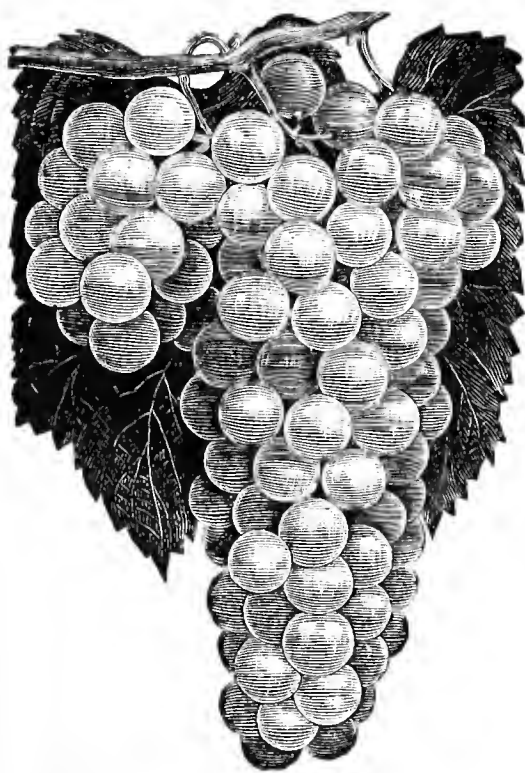
Elvira. Very vigorous, strong, healthy grower; white, bunch and berries medium size, compact and productive, often growing four and five clusters on a single cane. Ripens about with Catawba, and is a very hardy variety.

Ives Seedling. Bunches medium to large, compact, often shouldered; berries medium, slightly oblong, of a dark purple color.

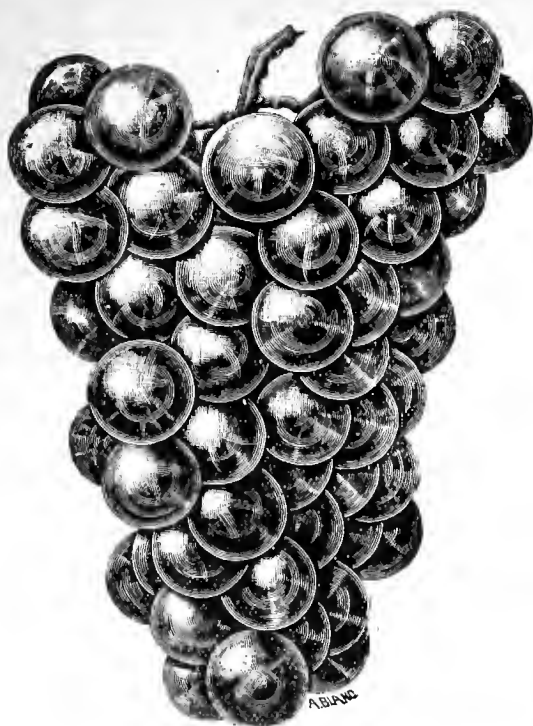
Early Victor. Very early, pure flavor, sweet, sprightly and vinous, size below medium, extra hardy.

Jefferson. Resembles Concord in growth and hardiness, with fruit much like Iona.

Lady. The best extra early white grape. As healthy and as hardy as Concord, or any other of our hardiest kinds. In favorable seasons, ripens here the middle to the last of August. In quality, regarded by many as *best*, and it certainly is the best I have seen in its season. I am constantly receiving expressions of great satisfaction from those who have fruited it.



EMPIRE STATE.



MOORE'S EARLY.

Lady Washington. A large, white grape of good appearance. The vine is strong and vigorous, and the foliage large and healthy. The clusters are of large size, shouldered and moderately compact; amber, with delicate, rosy tint next the sun; flesh tender and sweet, without foxiness. Requires a favorable soil and location to produce best results.

Martha. This is one of the most reliable white grapes yet known; bunch medium, compact, shouldered; berry white or greenish, turning to pale yellow when fully ripe; skin thin; flesh very sweet and juicy.

Moore's Early. A handsome grape, very early; resembling Concord, with smaller clusters, but well packed and larger berries, ripening about ten days earlier; it is no better than Concord except in this respect. Has been largely planted, and seems to give good satisfaction as an early market grape.

Niagara. This grape has been in the market for the last four or five years, and is well enough known now to need no help. I have no reason to change my opinion of it. It is a vigorous grower and very productive, when not exposed to the severe cold of the extreme north. It is not affected by mildew, and cannot fail to make a profitable grape. When well grown and fully ripened, it is a better flavored grape than the Concord, but is somewhat foxy, and ripens about the same time as Concord.

Pocklington. Or "Golden Pocklington;" retains its popularity, and will probably take its place as a valuable standard grape, being one of the largest and most showy white grapes of the Concord type yet introduced. It is a pure native, hardy in vine and healthy in foliage, rather better flavored and richer than Concord, though somewhat foxy, and of the same general character as the Concord and its seedlings.

Prentiss. A moderate grower, bunch medium size, compact; berry medium; color yellowish green; flesh tender, juicy, sweet and pleasant, with a slight musky aroma. Ripens with or a little later than Concord.

Vergennes. Very productive; clusters large; berries large, holding firmly to the stem; color, light-amber; flavor, rich and delicious, flesh meaty and tender. Ripens as early as Hartford Prolific, and is an excellent late keeper.

Wyoming Red. Vine very hardy, healthy and robust, with thick, leathery foliage; color of berry similar to Delaware, but brighter, being one of the most beautiful of the amber or red grapes, and in size nearly double that of Delaware; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a strong, native aroma; ripens before Delaware, and is a valuable market grape.

Woodruff Red. A large, handsome grape from Michigan, said to be a seedling of Concord, but of much stronger native aroma. Its large size of bunch and berry makes it remarkably showy, and it is therefore a profitable market sort. The vine is a strong grower, with healthy foliage, and entirely hardy; ripens early.

Wilden. (Rogers' No. 4.) Bunch and berry very large; round, flesh tolerably tender, sprightly, sweet and agreeable.

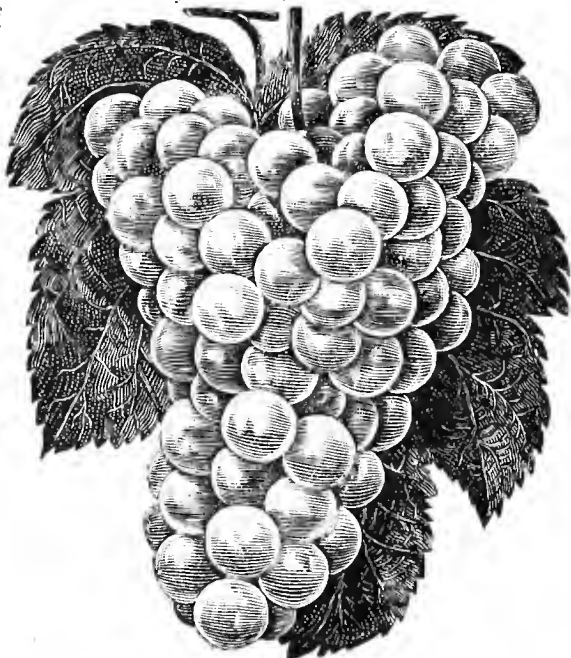
Worden. An improved Concord, being larger in both bunch and berry, handsomer, nearly two weeks earlier and of better quality. As it is difficult to grow, many vines of Concord are sold for it.

Poughkeepsie Red. A seedling grape, raised by A. J. Caywood; claimed to be a cross of Iona with Delaware and Walter; somewhat larger than the Delaware, but resembling it in general appearance. It is fully equal to the Delaware in quality, ripens early, and keeps well. So far as tested, much like the Delaware vine in habit of growth.

Ulster Prolific. Vigorous; good foliage; very productive; clusters medium to small, compact; berries good size, dull copper color, a good shipper and keeper; quality excellent; ripens early.

Hayes. A seedling of the Concord, originating in Massachusetts, and pronounced by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society the best eating white grape ever shown; ripens early in September. Bunch large, skin thin, berry juicy and very sweet. Vine a strong, rampant grower, and partakes of the ruggedness of its parent; altogether a very desirable variety, and well worth the attention of grape growers.

Jessica. A very early white grape, hardy, very productive, good quality. Berries and cluster medium. One of the best very early white grapes, and should be in every collection.



NIAGARA.

PRICE-LIST OF GRAPE-VINES.

	ONE YEAR, NO. 1.			TWO YEARS, NO. 1.		
	Each	Dozen	100	Each	Dozen	100
Agawam	\$0 10	\$1 00	\$4 00	\$0 15	\$1 50	\$5 00
Brighton	10	1 00	4 00	15	1 50	5 00
Catawba	10	75	2 50	15	1 00	3 05
Champion	10	75	2 50	15	1 00	3 50
Clinton	10	75	2 50	15	1 00	3 50
Concord	10	75	2 00	15	1 00	3 00
Colerain	75	7 50	50 00	1 00	10 00	75 00
Delaware	15	1 00	5 00	20	1 50	7 00
Duchess	10	1 00	4 00	15	1 50	6 00
Early Ohio	1 50			2 00		
Early Victor	15	1 50	5 00	20	2 00	6 00
Elvira	10	75	2 50	15	1 00	3 50
Etta	20	1 50	7 00	25	2 00	9 00
Empire State	20	1 50	7 00	25	2 00	10 00
Eaton	20	3 00	20 00	50	5 00	30 00
Green Mountain	50	5 00	40 00	75	8 00	50 00
Hayes	25	1 50	10 00	35	2 50	15 00
Ives Seedling	10	75	2 50	15	1 00	3 50
Isabella	10	75	2 50	15	1 00	3 50
Jefferson	25	2 50	12 00	35	3 50	18 00
Jessica	25	2 50	18 00	35	3 00	25 00
Jewell	40	4 00	30 00	60	6 50	45 00
Lady	15	1 50	6 00	20	2 00	9 00
Lady Washington	25	2 50	15 00	40	3 00	30 00
Martha	10	75	2 50	15	1 00	3 50
Mills	50	5 00	35 00	75	7 50	65 00
Moore's Early	10	1 00	6 00	15	1 50	7 00
Moore's Diamond	25	2 50	15 00	30	3 00	20 00
Moyer	35	4 00	25 00	50	5 00	35 00
Niagara	10	75	4 00	15	1 00	5 00
Pocklington	15	1 00	5 00	20	1 50	6 00
Poughkeepsie Red	25	2 50	20 00	40	4 50	35 00
Prentiss	15	1 50	7 00	20	2 00	10 00
Ulster Prolific	20	2 00	12 00	25	2 50	20 00
Vergennes	15	1 75	6 00	20	2 25	9 00
Wyoming Red	15	1 50	5 00	20	2 00	7 00
Woodruff Red	25	2 00	12 00	30	2 50	20 00
Wilder	15	1 50	5 00	20	2 00	7 00
Worden	10	1 00	4 00	15	1 50	6 00

NOTE.—Thousand rates and mixed-lot prices will be given on application.

NOTE. Six or more grape-vines of a variety at dozen rates, by mail, post-paid; fifty or more of a kind at one hundred rate; one hundred grape-vines of different kinds, if order amounts to \$5 or over, at one hundred rate. \$10 worth of grape-vines at one hundred rate. Box and packing free.

NOTE.—We have an immense stock of leading varieties, and will be pleased to have a list of your wants before you buy. Our vines are carefully graded, and nothing but strictly first-class shipped.

SELECT HEDGE-PLANTS.

OSAGE ORANGE.

The popular hedge-plant. Good stock, 1 year, 50 cts. per 100, \$3.50 per 1,000; 2 years, 75 cts. per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET.

Vigorous, hardy variety, of fine habit and foliage, nearly evergreen. Grows in almost any soil, and is very patient of pruning; makes a desirable ornamental shrub as well as hedge. 18 in., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100; 2 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$8 per 100; 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$12 per 100.

HENLY, TEXAS.

Have received strawberry and rhubarb plants all safe. They are quite satisfactory. Thanks for extra plants
Mrs. H. E. EVERSLED.

ROCKY HILL, OHIO.

Those trees arrived in good shape, and I am glad to say I am well pleased with them.
O. P. CALLAHAN.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The raspberry plants I ordered from your establishment came promptly in good condition.
WM. COOK.

MIDDLE BASS, OHIO.

The vines received are very fine, and I am well pleased with them.
GEO. M. HIGH.

FULTON, OREGON, April 30, 1892.

The plants are here, and from the appearance are the best lot of plants that I ever received; if they prove as good as they look, you will sell me my future nursery stock. I have had a deal of experience with eastern nurseries, and often it has been most aggravating; it is with pleasure that I give praise where it seems so well merited.
C. T. DICKINSON.

BATESVILLE, ARK., May 11, 1892.


Plants came to hand while I was sick in bed, but on getting out I find them looking nice and growing finely. They were fine plants.
M. N. BONER.

GOBBLEVILLE, N. Y.

My trees and vines came all right and satisfactory; much obliged for the extras you sent me. You will get my future orders.
LUCINDA KAYLOR.

Reid's Special Collections of Small Fruits.

ONE DOLLAR EACH, BY MAIL, POSTPAID.

 **Order Collections by Number and Class only, not by variety, and do not ask for any change.**

We have made these collections for the benefit of our customers. If they are carefully studied, almost any selection may be made from them at small cost.

We cannot accept *any orders amounting to less than \$1* (except for seeds), hence we make these collections at reduced rates. We are always thankful for small favors, but the cost of entering orders on our book for less than the above-named amount is more than the profit on the stock, as our rates are very low.

STRAWBERRIES.

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| <p>No. 1.—12 Haverland, 12 Stayman No. 1, 12 Eureka, 12 Warfield No. 2, 12 Cloud, 6 Lady Rusk.</p> <p>No. 2.—6 Lovett's Early, 12 Yale, 1 Dayton, 3 Mrs. Cleveland.</p> <p>No. 3.—6 Parker Earle, 12 Walton, 6 Great Pacific, 12 Michel's Early, 12 Miami.</p> <p>No. 4.—6 Beder Wood, 12 Mrs. Cleveland, 12 Stayman No. 1, 12 Gandy's Prize, 12 Warfield No. 2.</p> <p>No. 5.—12 Bubach, 12 Haverland, 12 Gandy's Prize, 12 Warfield, 12 Michel's Early, 6 Jessie.</p> <p>No. 6.—6 Great Pacific, 6 Woolverton, 12 Logan, 12 Miami, 12 Stayman No. 1.</p> <p>No. 7.—6 Saunders, 6 Lovett's Early, 6 Parker Earle, 12 Michel's Early, 6 Stayman No. 1.</p> <p>No. 8.—12 Jessie, 12 Warfield No. 2, 12 Gandy's Prize, 12 Michel's Early, 12 Eureka.</p> <p>No. 9.—12 Cumberland, 12 Crescent, 12 Bubach, 6 Parker Earle, 12 Mrs. Cleveland, 6 Michel's Early.</p> <p>No. 10.—3 E. P. Roe, 12 Bubach, 6 Yale, 6 Great Pacific.</p> | <p>No. 11.—3 Lovett's Early, 3 E. P. Roe, 1 Dayton, 12 Michel's Early.</p> <p>No. 12.—6 Parker Earle, 12 Stayman No. 1, 6 Yale, 12 Eureka, 6 Florence.</p> <p>No. 13.—6 Crawford, 12 Bomba, 3 E. P. Roe, 12 Miami, 6 Michel's Early.</p> <p>No. 14.—12 Parker Earle, 12 Warfield, 12 Michel's Early, 6 Stayman No. 1.</p> <p>No. 15.—6 Farnsworth, 12 Bubach, 12 Warfield, 12 Gandy's Prize.</p> <p>No. 16.—12 Lovett's Early, 6 Yale, 6 Miami, 6 Mrs. Cleveland.</p> <p>No. 17.—12 Bomba, 12 Haverland, 12 Logan, 12 Michel's Early, 6 Parker Earle.</p> <p>No. 18.—12 Lady Rusk, 12 Eureka, 12 Miami, 12 Stayman, 1 E. P. Roe.</p> <p>No. 19.—6 Crawford, 1 Dayton, 3 Lovett's Early, 1 E. P. Roe, 6 Michel's Early.</p> <p>No. 20.—6 Parker Earle, 6 Farnsworth, 6 Beder Wood, 6 Woolverton.</p> |
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RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES and GRAPE-VINES FOR \$1.

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| <p>No. 21.—6 Palmer, 6 Cromwell, 12 Gregg.</p> <p>No. 22.—12 Golden Queen, 6 Thompson's Early, 6 Pioneer.</p> <p>No. 23.—6 Cromwell, 6 Muskingum, 3 Winona.</p> <p>No. 24.—3 Lovett, 6 Palmer, 12 Hilborn.</p> <p>No. 25.—3 Kansas, 6 Palmer, 12 Ada.</p> <p>No. 26.—3 Earhart, 3 Carman, 1 Lovett's Early, 1 Kansas, 3 Thompson's Early.</p> <p>No. 27.—6 Golden Queen, 12 Palmer, 6 Cromwell.</p> <p>No. 28.—6 Muskingum, 6 Palmer, 3 Lovett's Early.</p> <p>No. 29.—6 Johnson Sweet, 6 Ada, 1 Kansas, 6 Golden Queen.</p> <p>No. 30.—3 Gladstone, 3 Lovett's Early, 3 Palmer, 1 Winona.</p> <p>No. 31.—3 Gladstone, 9 Palmer, 6 Ada.</p> <p>No. 32.—6 Early King, 6 Wilson Early, 12 Snyder.</p> <p>No. 33.—6 Minnewaski, 6 Erie, 6 Wilson Jr., 3 Wilson Early.</p> <p>No. 34.—12 Erie, 3 Minnewaski, 3 Early King, 12 Wilson Early.</p> <p>No. 35.—2 Early Mammoth, 6 Lucretia, 12 Wilson Jr., 3 Erie.</p> <p>No. 36.—6 Snyder, 6 Taylor, 6 Lucretia, 6 Early King.</p> <p>No. 37.—6 Agawam, 12 Lucretia, 12 Erie.</p> <p>No. 38.—6 Minnewaski, 6 Early King, 6 Wilson Jr.</p> <p>No. 39.—12 Early Harvest, 12 Erie, 12 Wilson Early.</p> <p>No. 40.—1 Early Mammoth, 6 Minnewaski, 6 Taylor.</p> <p>No. 41.—6 Cherry Currants, 6 Victoria, 6 White Grape, 6 Red Dutch, 3 Fay's</p> | <p>No. 42.—6 Fay's, 12 Victoria Currants.</p> <p>No. 43.—3 Fay's, 6 Cherry, 3 Industry, 6 Houghton.</p> <p>No. 44.—6 Cherry, 6 Victoria, 6 Downing, 3 Smith's Improved, 1 Industry.</p> <p>No. 45.—6 Industry, 6 Cherry, 6 Victoria.</p> <p>No. 46.—1 Moore's Early, 1 Niagara, 1 Concord, 3 Fay's, 3 Industry.</p> <p>No. 47.—1 Eaton, 1 Moyer, 1 Niagara, 6 Palmer.</p> <p>No. 48.—1 Woodruff Red, 1 Moore's Diamond, 1 Moore's Early, 1 Niagara, 3 Industry, 3 Fay's.</p> <p>No. 49.—6 Erie, 6 Fay's, 1 Woodruff Red, 1 Moore's Early.</p> <p>No. 50.—1 Eaton, 1 Moore's Diamond, 1 Worden, 1 Niagara, 1 Pocklington.</p> <p>No. 51.—1 Moore's Diamond, 1 Wilder Early Pear, 1 Abundance Plum.</p> <p>No. 52.—1 Idaho Pear, 1 Eaton, 1 Pocklington.</p> <p>No. 53.—1 Wilder Early, 1 Idaho, 1 Abundance, 1 Wonderful Peach.</p> <p>No. 54.—1 Idaho, 1 Moore's Diamond, 1 Moore's Early.</p> <p>No. 55.—1 Meech Quince, 1 Wilder Early, 6 Industry.</p> <p>No. 56.—1 Idaho, 6 Fay's, 6 Industry.</p> <p>No. 57.—1 Idaho, 1 Meech Quince, 1 Wilder Early, 1 Wonderful Peach.</p> <p>No. 58.—6 Wonderful Peach, 1 Moore's Diamond, 3 Fay's.</p> <p>No. 59.—1 Moyer, 1 Moore's Diamond, 1 Idaho, 1 Abundance.</p> <p>No. 60.—1 Meech's Prolific, 1 Abundance, 1 Wilder Early, 1 Moore's Early.</p> |
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Collections by Mail, postpaid, for \$2.

- No. 61.—1 Colerain, 1 Idaho, 1 Wilder Early, 1 Meech's Prolific, 1 Abundance, 1 Wonderful.
 No. 62.—1 Idaho, 6 Lovett's Raspberry, 6 Fay's, 1 Abundance.
 No. 63.—1 Wilder Early, 1 Saratoga Plum, 1 Colerain, 3 Industry, 1 Moore's Diamond, 1 Wonderful.
 No. 64.—1 Green Mountain, 1 Moore's Diamond, 1 Eaton, 1 Woodruff Red, 1 Moore's Early.
 No. 65.—1 Colerain, 1 Moore's Diamond, 1 Idaho, 1 Meech Quince.
 No. 66.—1 Colerain, 6 Fay's, 6 Industry, 1 Abundance Plum.
 No. 67.—6 Lovett's Raspberry, 6 Industry, 1 Eaton, 1 Moyer.

- No. 68.—6 Kansas Raspberry, 6 Lovett's Early, 1 Moore's Diamond, 1 Woodruff Red.
 No. 69.—1 Champion Peach, 1 Idaho, 1 Meech's Prolific, 1 Abundance, 1 Wilder Early, 3 Industry.
 No. 70.—1 Delaware Grape, 1 Colerain, 1 Niagara, 1 Woodruff Red, 1 Worden, 1 Eaton.
 No. 71.—6 Fay's, 6 Industry, 6 Lovett's Early, 1 Day-ton, 1 Moyer.
 No. 72.—1 Idaho, 6 Fay's, 6 Industry, 1 Meech's Prolific, 1 Wonderful.
 No. 73.—6 Assorted Roses, 6 Hydrangeas, 3 Industry.
 No. 74.—3 Roses, 3 Hydrangeas, 1 Saratoga Plum, 1 Idaho.
 No. 75.—12 Palmer, 12 Erie, 6 Minnewaski, 6 Early King, 3 Roses.

NOTE.—Our \$2 collections are not included in any special offers unless noted.

Special Offers.

We make the following offers, which you will find very low. The stock named is first-class, mail-size. We make a specialty of mail orders, hence we are in a position to give you good service. \$2 collections only when noted.

For \$3 we will send any three of the above \$1 collections and 1 Idaho Pear.

For \$3 we will send any three of the above \$1 collections and 1 Colerain.

For \$3 we will send any four of the above \$1 collections.

For \$3 we will send any two of the above \$1 collections, and allow you to select \$1.50 worth of stock from Catalogue at rates named.

For \$3 we will send you any three of the above \$1 collections, and 6 Fay's Currants, or 6 Industry Gooseberries.

For \$3 we will send you any three of the above \$1 collections, 1 Wilder Pear and 1 Abundance Plum.

For \$3 we will send you one each, \$1 and \$2 collections, your selection, and one of any of the grapes named: Eaton, Moore's, Diamond, Moyer, Woodruff Red.

For \$5 we will send you any three of the above \$2 collections.

For \$5 we will send you any two of the above \$2 collections, and any two of the \$1 collections.

For \$5 we will send you any six of the \$1 collections and 1 Idaho Pear.

For \$5 we will send you any five of the \$1 collections and allow you to select \$1.50 in stock from Catalogue at single or dozen rates, mail size.

For \$5 we will allow you to select \$5 worth of stock from Catalogue at single or dozen rates, mail-size, and will send you any \$2 collection or any two of the \$1 collections.

For \$10 we will send you any six of the \$2 collections, and any \$1 collection and 1 Colerain Grape.

For \$10 we will allow you to select from Catalogue, at single or dozen rates, \$10 worth of stock and any \$2 collection, and any \$1 collection given.

NOTE.—The above offers apply to mail orders and mail-size trees.

JERSEY, OHIO.

My plant order No. 4,495 came to hand in due time; they were very nice plants. CHAS. F. SLOUGH.

BELLSVILLE, OHIO, April 25, 1892.

The plants came to hand all right; am much pleased. GEO. MILLER.

TWO RIVERS, WIS., April 25, 1892.

We received the trees to-day in good condition; am ever so much obliged for the prompt attention you paid to this. WM. RIDIKER.

How is This!

LOVELAND, COLO., May 3, 1892.

Plants arrived last evening in good shape, and to say I am well pleased is no name for it; I am more than pleased. They are the best rooted plants I ever saw. I have taken up and set out a great many plants, but none would equal yours for roots. I will remember you when ordering again, and will also speak a good word for "Reid" whenever I can. O. M. HOLCOMB.

WEST ALEXANDER, PA., April 18, 1892.

Received order by express to-day all right and in good condition. If they do not grow it will not be your fault. W. H. WHITHAM.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., May 4, 1892.

My grape vines arrived yesterday in good condition; am well pleased with them. FRANK VAN DYKE.

"They go Across the Ocean Just the Same."

CATHEDRAL HOUSE, GLOUCESTER, ENG., April 26, 1892.

My dear Sir.—Your parcel No. 3,866 has reached me quite safely, having been very carefully packed. I am sorry to have to report that two of the trees were injured, one so affected I do not think it will grow. I have, however, cut off the branches and grafted anew, so I hope to save the sort. It looks to me as some hot stuff had been poured on the two in transit, for about two inches of the bark was killed. I think it only right to mention this, and I think you would wish me to do so. Thanking you for your obliging attention to my order, I am, very truly yours,

REV. CHAS. J. PARKER.

CANTON, MO.

Plants came safely to hand yesterday; accept thanks for liberal count. J. S. SNYDER.

RUTLAND, OHIO, May 7, 1892.

Your trees and plants came to hand all right, and am well pleased, especially the Parker Earle. S. A. POWELL.

FRUIT TREES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We call your special attention to our line of nursery stock. Many of you, no doubt, know how often the people are robbed and humbugged by agents, who call upon you, saying they represent a certain firm, when they do not; they buy their stock wherever they can buy the lowest, and charge you double rates for stock which is nothing but culls and common varieties. We have placed our rates as low as any firm which has a reputation at stake, and we will protect the grower and give him just what he buys. We do not sell a man "Fay's Currants" and fill his order with "Cherry," but he gets exactly what he buys. Our stock is said to be the finest in the country by those who have seen it and by those to whom we have shipped. We do not care to be boastful, but we will guarantee satisfaction.

PACKING.—All stock at prices herein quoted packed *free*, and delivered at express office and depot free of charge. When goods are sold at a cut rate, or not ordered from this Catalogue, a small charge will be made for packing, only to cover time and boxing. All small fruits packed free of charge.

PREPARATION FOR PLANTING.

Plow and subsoil repeatedly, so as to pulverize thoroughly to a depth of 12 to 18 inches. When planting on the lawn or grass plots, remove the sod for a diameter of four to five feet, and keep this space well worked and free from weeds. Dig the hole deeper and larger than is necessary to admit all the roots in their natural position, keeping the surface and subsoil separate. Cut off broken and bruised roots and shorten the tops to half a dozen good buds, except for fall planting, when it is better to defer top-pruning until the following spring. If not prepared to plant when your stock arrives, "heel-in," by digging a trench deep enough to admit all the roots and setting the trees therein as they can stand, carefully packing the earth about the roots, taking up when required. Never leave the roots exposed to the sun and air, and "puddle" before planting.

PLANTING.

Fill up the hole with surface soil, so that the tree will stand about as it did in the nursery after the earth was settled, except Dwarf Pears, which should be planted deep enough to cover the Quince stock upon which they are budded, two or three inches. Work the soil thoroughly among the roots, and when well covered tramp firmly. Set the tree firm as a post, but leave the surface filling (of poorer soil) light and loose. No staking will be required except for very tall trees. Never let manure come in contact with the roots.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples	30 feet apart each way.
Standard Pears and strong-growing Cherries	20 " "
Duke and Morello Cherries	18 " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines.	16 to 18 " "
Dwarf Pears	10 to 12 " "
Dwarf Apples.	10 to 12 " "
Grapes	rows 10 to 16 feet apart, 7 to 16 feet in rows.
Currants and Gooseberries	3 to 4 feet apart.
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet apart.
Strawberries, for field-culture.	1 to 1½ by 3 to 3½ ft. apart.
Strawberries, for garden-culture	1 to 2 feet apart.

NOTE.—A most excellent way in planting an apple-orchard 30 feet apart is to plant peaches in between. By the time the apples require the ground the peaches will have passed their prime, and can be removed.

NUMBER OF TREES TO AN ACRE.

30 feet apart each way	50	10 feet apart each way	435
25 " "	70	8 " "	680
20 " "	110	6 " "	1,210
18 " "	135	5 " "	1,742
15 " "	205	4 " "	2,723
12 " "	300	3 " "	4,840

RULE.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of trees to an acre.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., April 22, 1892.

The trees I ordered of you were received in the best of condition; your trees are still good enough for me. Look out for a big order next year.

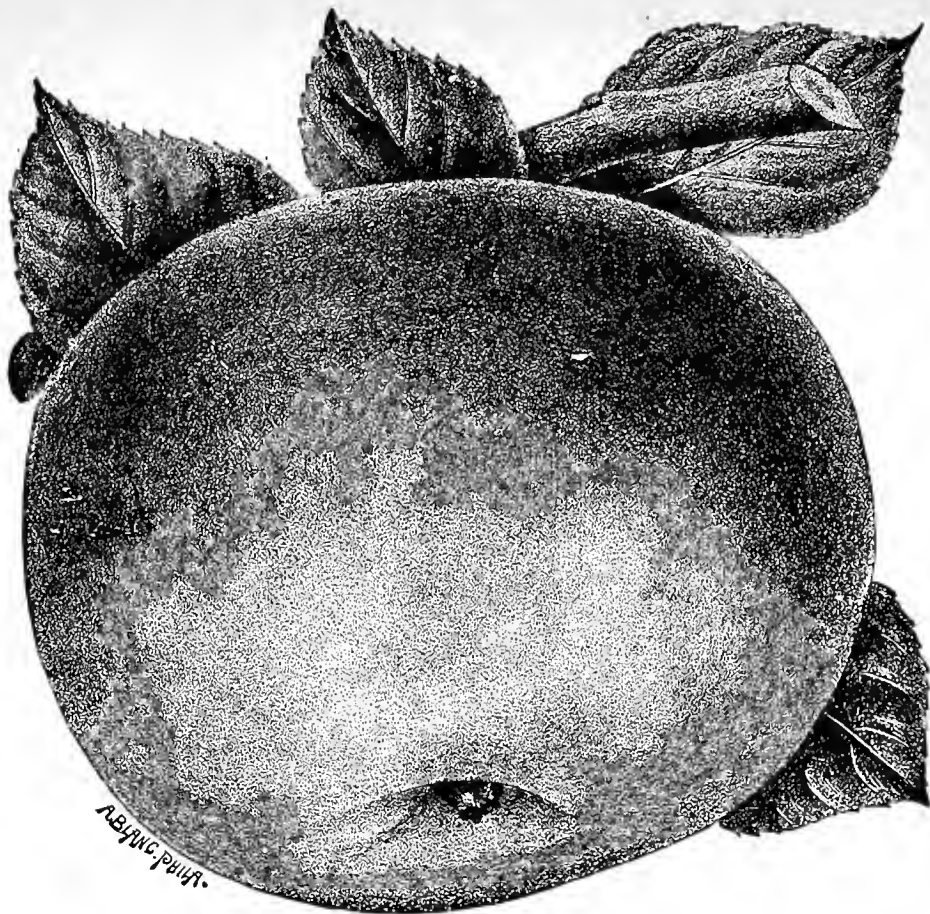
ABRAM HOSTETTER.

ATLANTA, ILL., April 17, 1892.

I received my order, 2,725, in just as good shape as when they left you; you shipped them March 26, and I

had them in the ground the 28th. I think that is doing well for having to ship so far. The quality of the trees was even better than last year (if possible to be so), and the price knocks them *all*. After I paid express charges, I had them one-third cheaper than I could 18 miles from home for the same sized stock. I am more than ever convinced that "Reid" is the man for nursery stock; will be with you next year.

J. S. DOWDY.



RED BEITIGHEIMER (Natural Size).

Apples.

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the Apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting judicious selections of summer, autumn and winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use. There is no farm-crop which on the average will produce one fourth as much income per acre as will a good Apple orchard. Prices as follows, except where noted :

SPECIAL VARIETIES OF MERIT.

	Each	Dozen	Per 100
Heavy first-class, 5 to 7 feet, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. and up	\$0 35	\$3 50	\$15 00
Light Medium-class, 5 to 7 feet, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ in	30	3 00	12 00
Second-class, 4 to 5 feet, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in	25	2 00	10 00
Extra, 6 to 8 feet, 1 in	50	4 00	18 00

Thousand rates on application. Stock boxed and baled free from this Catalogue.

ROBERSON. Size large, roundish, slightly oblong—as large as the Albemarle Pippin; color rich yellow, covered with red, and shaded with deep red; flesh yellowish, crisp, juicy, and well-flavored; slightly sub-acid; tree a vigorous and abundant bearer; season from January 1 to June; origin, Patrick county, Virginia. First-class, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; second-class, 40 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

SALOME. From Illinois, and especially valuable for its hardiness, prolific bearing and long-keeping. The tree comes into bearing early. It may be described in brief thus: Tree is round-headed, making short annual growths after coming into bearing; has tough wood, large, thick, leathery leaf, and is as hardy as a wild crab. No matter how heavily loaded, the fruit is always good-sized and clings to the tree with a tenacity possessed by few, if any, other varieties, and withstands the winds when other varieties are scattered on the ground. Fruit medium, roundish, conical; pale yellow, slightly shaded with pale red, splashed and striped with dark red and sprinkled with small yellow dots; flesh tender, juicy, mild, subacid. January to June.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN. One of the most celebrated of American apples, on account of its long keeping and excellent qualities, and the high price it commands abroad; but its success is confined to certain districts and soils. It attains its greatest perfection on Long Island and the Hudson. In Western New York and New England it rarely succeeds well. It requires rich and high culture, and it makes such a slow, feeble growth, that it has to be top-grafted upon a strong-growing variety. November to June.

RED BEITIGHEIMER. A beautiful fall apple; bright red all over, and known as the best selling apple on the market. It is of German origin; has white flesh and is quite pleasant in flavor. It is one of the apples that succeeds everywhere. The tree is a strong grower, and produces fruit every year. Owing to its beauty the fruit commands the highest price in the market.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Charles Downing's description: "A Russian variety which promises to be valuable for a cool climate as an early fruit of good quality; ripening before Tetofsky, with more tender and delicate flesh, but does not continue long in use. It is said that the tree so far has proved very hardy, moderately vigorous, upright, an early and good bearer annually. Fruit medium, roundish oblate, slightly conical; skin pale yellow when fully mature; flesh white, half fine, tender, juicy, sprightly, subacid; quality good to very good."

WOLF RIVER. Tree a strong, vigorous grower; hardy. Fruit, large to very large, greenish yellow, shaded with light and dark red or crimson. Flesh white, rather coarse, half tender, juicy, pleasant, mild, subacid, with a peculiar spicy, quince-like flavor. October and November.

LONGFIELD. One of the imported Russian varieties, a free, upright grower, early and abundant bearer; fruit medium to large, yellowish green, thickly covered with red stripes, a decided blush on the sunny side; rich, sprightly, subacid. December to March.

DELAWARE WINTER. Fruit medium to large, bright red, highly colored; flesh fine-grained, crisp, juicy, subacid, excellent. Tree a vigorous grower, early bearer and very productive.

GANO. Large, perfect form, conical, very smooth; red, shaded on sunny side, extremely attractive; flesh pale yellow, tender, mild subacid. Good shipper and keeper. Tree healthy, vigorous and hardy; an early annual and prolific bearer. February to May.

HYDE'S KING OF THE WEST. Large to very large; handsome yellowish green; good quality; a remarkable keeper. Time of keeping, all the year round.

General List of Apples.

	Each	Dozen	Per 100
Heavy first-class, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. and up, 5 to 7 feet	\$0 20	\$2 00	\$10 00
Light Medium, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 5 to 7 feet	18	1 75	9 00
Second-class, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 4 to 6 feet	15	1 50	8 00
Extra, 7 to 8 feet	25	2 50	12 00

Thousand rates on application. Boxed and baled free.

Alexander. Large, red, beautiful; iron-clad early summer.

Belmont (or Gate). Large; yellow, with red cheek; juicy and of the best quality; very popular, but tree of short life. October to December.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Russian origin; size large, somewhat blushed; productive. September.

Early Harvest. Medium size, straw color; tender and subacid. July and August.

Early Strawberry. Medium size; nearly covered with red; flesh tender, with a mild, fine flavor; tree a moderate grower and good bearer. July and August.

Fall Pippin. Very large; yellow, tender, juicy and rich; does well in all localities. October.

Fameuse. Medium size, flesh snow-white; finest dessert fruit; succeeds well in the north. November to January.

Gravenstein. Very large; striped; finest quality; growth erect; very productive. September and October.

Golden Sweet. Large, pale yellow; sweet and good bearer. August.

Haas. Medium to large; conical; pale yellow, shaded, with red stripes; flesh white; tender; good bearer. September and October.

Maiden Blush. Large; smooth, with a fine evenly shaded red cheek; flesh white; tender; bearing large crops. September and October.

Rambo. Medium; yellowish, with red and somewhat dotted; mild, tender and productive. A very popular variety. October to December.

Red Astrachan. Large; nearly covered with deep red, overspread with a thick bloom; juicy; a good bearer, and beautiful, well known and valued. August.

Sops-of-Wine. Medium size; red; flesh white, mild and pleasant; productive. August and September.

Summer Queen. Medium to large; yellow, streaked with red; mild and pleasant; productive. July and August.

Sweet Bough. Large; pale greenish yellow; tender and sweet; good bearer. August.

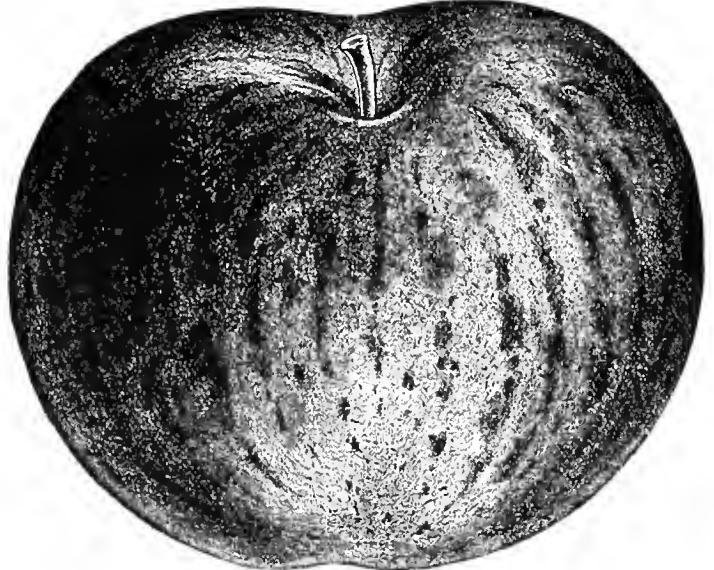
Tetofsky. Russian origin; profitable for market; bears early; hardy as a crab; beautifully striped with red. July and August.

Baldwin. Large; deep, bright red; juicy; good flavor; very productive and handsome fruit; one of the best and most popular apples. January to April.

Ben Davis. Large, handsome, striped; productive; a late keeper. December to March.

Dominie (Red Streak or Wells). Large striped apple, resembling the Rambo; vigorous grower and profuse bearer; succeeds everywhere. December to April.

Pallawater. Very large; dull red; productive; good bearer. November to February.



DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG.

Golden Russet. Medium, roundish; dull russet, with reddish cheek; flesh fine and juicy. December.

Grimes' Golden. An apple of highest quality; medium to large size, yellow; productive; grown everywhere. January to April.

Hubbardston Nonesuch. Large; striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine; strong; good bearer. November to May.

Jonathan. Fruit medium or small, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with a lively red; fine grained; very tender and of fine flavor. November to April.

Bentley's Sweet. Supposed origin, Virginia; fruit medium, roundish; flattened at ends, sometimes slightly oblique and sometimes sides unequal; pale, yellowish green, shaded with pale red, and moderately sprinkled with light and brown dots; flesh fine, whitish, compact; sweet, somewhat honeyed flavor; tree moderately vigorous, hardy, good bearer and keeper; very good.

Peck's Pleasant. Large; pale yellow, with brown cheek; very smooth and fair; flesh firm and rich, approaching the flavor of a Newtown Pippin. Keeps well. Tree a moderate, erect grower and good bearer. November to April.

Pewaukee. A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, obovate, wavy; surface bright yellow, partially covered with dull red; striped and splashed, covered with a gray bloom, and overspread with whitish dots; flesh yellowish white; breaking, juicy; flavor subacid, rich, aromatic, spicy, something like the Jonathan; quality good to best. January to June.

Early Strawberry. Color whitish, shaded, splashed and mottled with light and dark crimson; flesh white, tender and juicy. September and October.

Bailey's Sweet. Fruit large, round, mottled and striped deep red; flesh yellow and tender, with a mild, rich, sweet flavor. Slow, poor grower. October.

Rawle's Janet. (Neverfail.) Medium, roundish, ovate; greenish yellow, striped with red; crisp, rich and juicy; one of the best and longest keepers in the south and southwest. February to April.

Jersey Sweet. Medium, striped red and green; very rich, sweet and pleasant; good bearer. September and October.

King. Large, handsome; striped red and yellow; productive. November to May.

Lawyer. Large; dark red, covered with small dots; flesh white; a beautiful and desirable fruit. January to May.

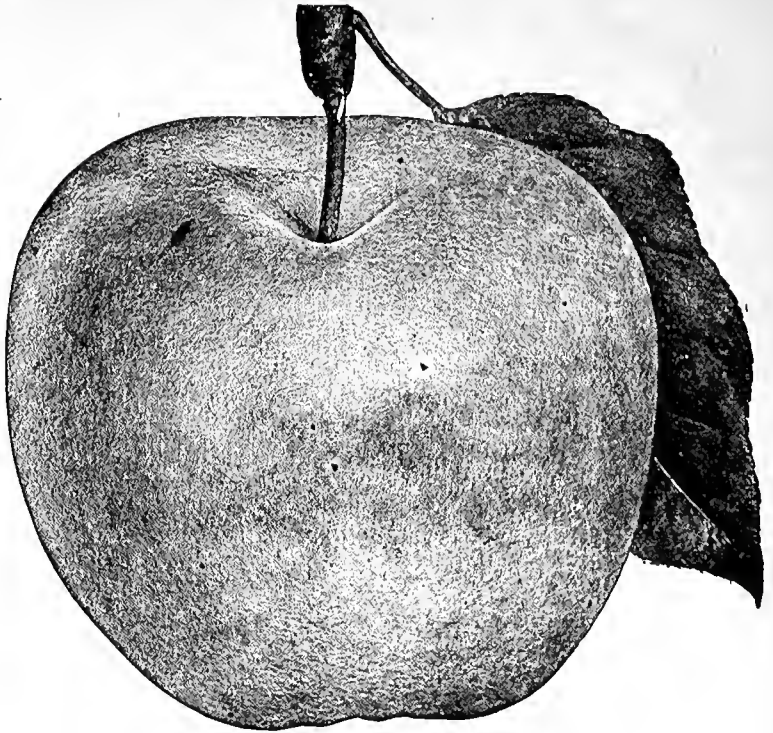
McIntosh Red. Tree very hardy, long-lived, annual bearer; handsome fruit of excellent quality for home or market use, nearly covered with dark rich red or crimson; flesh white, fine, very tender and juicy. November to February.

Missouri Pippin. Medium to large; pale whitish yellow; flesh white and juicy. January to April.

Mam. New; an upright grower, forming a round head; fruit large; deep yellow when fully ripe; good to very good; will keep as long as Roxbury Russet. February to May.

Northern Spy. Large; slightly conical; flesh white and tender; tree a good grower. January to March.

Pearmain. Medium, red; good keeper. February to May.



YELLOW TRANSPARENT APPLE. (See page 30.)

Paradise Sweet. Medium; yellow; excellent bearer. December to February.

Rhode Island Greening. Large; greenish yellow; tender, juicy and rich; an abundant bearer. November to March.

Rome Beauty. Large; yellow, shaded with bright red; a very profitable and satisfactory variety. November to February.

Roxbury Russet. Medium to large; greenish russet; productive; valuable for its long keeping. January to June.

Smith's Cider. Large; somewhat flattened; flesh tender; a handsome and desirable fruit. December to March.

Seck-no-Further. Medium to large, with dull red stripes; tender, rich and spicy; good bearer. November to February.

Stark. Grown in Ohio; valuable as to long keeping qualities; fruit large; skin greenish yellow, striped with red.

Talman's Sweet. Medium size; pale yellow; very firm, rich and very sweet. November to April.

Winesap. Dark red; excellent bearer. December to May.

Walbridge. Fruit medium size; handsome; striped with red; quality good; productive. November to June.

Wealthy. A new variety from Minnesota; healthy, hardy and very productive; skin smooth, shaded with red in the sun; flesh white, fine, tender and juicy. December to February.

Wagner. Large; deep red in sun; flesh firm; very productive. December to May.

Yellow Bellflower. Large; yellow, with pale blush; very tender and juicy; in use all winter; old favorite, which is always popular. November to April.

York Imperial (Johnson's Fine Winter). Medium to large, white, heavily shaded with dark crimson; firm, crisp, juicy, sub-acid, good quality; very desirable. November to March.

CRAB-APPLES.

Gen. Grant. Fruit large, round, very dark red; flesh white and tender; excellent for dessert. October.

Hyslop. Large, deep crimson; popular on account of being large and beautiful. October to January.

Orange. An annual and abundant bearer; fruit large and delicious. October to December.

Whitney. Large; averaging two inches in diameter; tree a great bearer, and very hardy. August.

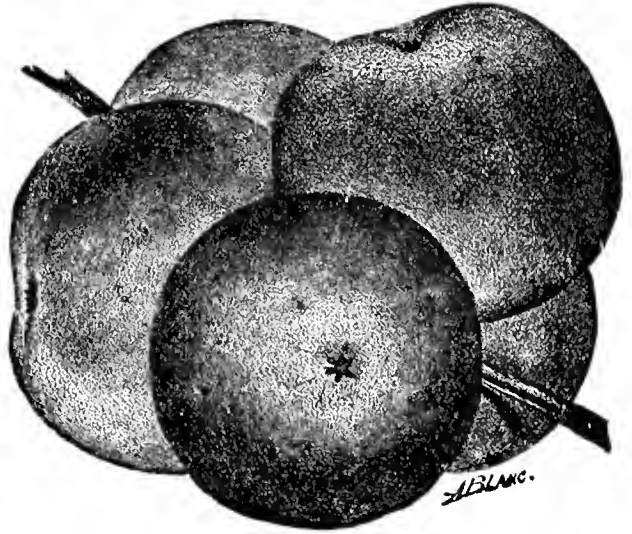
Quaker Beauty. Bears a large crop of fruit, and very hardy. December to May.

Transcendent. Immensely productive, bearing a good crop in fourth year; one of the best. September and October.

Siberian. Nearly as large as the above; fine golden and amber color. September and October.

Hewes's Virginia. Esteemed for cider. October.

Kentucky Red. One of the best cider Crabs. October.



GEN. GRANT CRAB-APPLE.

Peaches.

The peach-tree requires a well-drained, moderately rich soil—a warm, sandy loam is probably best. To preserve the continued healthy growth of the trees and the fine quality of the fruit, the trees should have the shoots and branches shortened every year, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head with plenty of young wood; and the land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation in hoed crops.

The following are the best among one hundred sorts in bearing

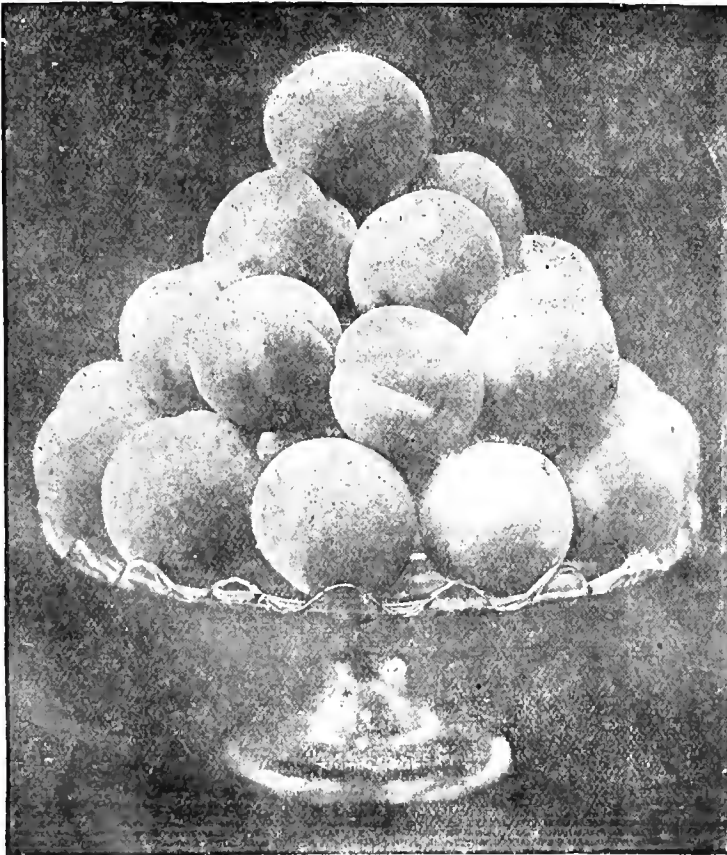
SPECIAL VARIETIES OF MERIT.

THE CHAMPION PEACH.

The champion originated at Nokomis, Ill., on the grounds of Mr. I. G. Hubbard. It has been carefully tested during a series of years. The feature which first attracted attention to this new variety was the regularity of its bearing, which, in a section not specially adapted to peach-culture, indicated a quality which alone gave it a place at the head of the list of profitable sorts for the orchardist. But the crowning event in the history of this great acquisition was the production of a full crop in 1890, when the peach crop was a universal failure. The scarcity caused the handsome, luscious fruit of the Champion to be regarded as a novelty almost. Champion stands at the head in other points, also, particularly size and quality. Many specimens have measured ten inches in circumference. The flavor is delicious, sweet, rich and juicy, surpassing all other varieties. Skin creamy white, with red cheek. It is strikingly handsome in appearance. It ripens at place of origin, Nokomis, Ill., about August 5. Firstclass, 40cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$20 per 100; second-class, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$15 per 100.

NOTE.—All of mail size sold

During the winter of 1887-8 the Champion withstood a temperature of 18 degrees below zero, and produced an abundant crop the following season.



CHAMPION PEACH



THE WONDERFUL PEACH.

THE CROSBY. PEACH.

THIS IRON-CLAD PEACH originated at Billerica, Mass., about 1875, and a few trees were distributed through Northern Massachusetts and New Hampshire, after which the originator died, and propagation and distribution were discontinued; however, THE CONSTANT BEARING OF THESE TREES FOR NINE YEARS, OFTEN WHEN ALL OTHERS HAVE FAILED, has brought the hardiness and value of this variety to public attention, and the demand for trees has become enormous from those who know it best.

The tree is of the low, spreading, willowy habit of growth, similar to Hill's Chili, Wager, and others of that class of hardy peaches; however, it is even more dwarf than these, and often the entire product of a tree, two bushels or even more, can be picked by a man standing on the ground. The fruit is of medium size, roundish in form, slightly flattened, with a distinct seam on the blossom end, bright, orange yellow, splashed with streaks of carmine on the sunny side, of beautiful appearance, and not so acid as most yellow peaches of the Crawford class. It ripens between Early and Late Crawford, or about with Oldmixon, a good family peach at all times, and on account of its beautiful color, will command a ready sale alongside of the best standard sorts, in a season of abundance; however, when it is considered that its fruit buds are so hardy as to withstand the frosts of winter and spring that often kill all other good varieties, its special value is apparent; A FINE YELLOW PEACH TO SUPPLY THE MARKET WHEN THERE ARE NO OTHERS. First-class, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$25 per 100; second-class, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$20 per 100.

THE WONDERFUL PEACH

First attracted attention at the Mount Holly Fair, October 11 to 16, 1886, where its large size, handsome color (yellow with red cheek), late ripening and good keeping qualities were admired by thousands. It was awarded a first prize and silver medal by the society. The Wonderful Peach is very large, late, handsome, yellow, with red cheek, flesh yellow, quality excellent, and will keep a long time in good condition; a good shipper; freestone, pit small; valuable for canning or preserving; tree a strong, healthy grower and very productive, ripening second week in October.

LEMON FREE.

This magnificent yellow peach originated in Summit county, Ohio, and has proved itself to be hardier than any other good peach grown in that section, and by far the most profitable. The name is very appropriate, as it is almost of lemon shape, being longer than broad, pointed at the apex; color a pale yellow when ripe. It is of large size, the finest specimens measuring over twelve inches in circumference; of excellent quality; ripens after late Crawford; is immensely productive, and will surely become a leading orchard variety.

ELBERTA.

An exceedingly large, light-colored yellow peach, a cross between Crawford's and Chinese Cling; juicy, well flavored; said to be probably the finest yellow freestone in existence. Ripens early in August.

PRICES FOR WONDERFUL, LEMON FREE and ELBERTA.

	Each	Doz.	Per 100
First-class	\$0 20	\$2 00	\$10 00
Second-class	15	1 50	9 00
Third-class	15	1 25	8 00

NOTE.—We will put five each of the above three varieties in orders for 100 trees of standard varieties, at rate named for same, but not over this amount.

GENERAL LIST OF FIRST-CLASS PEACHES.

PRICES OF STANDARD VARIETIES.

	Each	Doz.	Per 100
Heavy, First-class, 5 to 6 feet	\$0 15	\$1 50	\$8 00
Light, First-class, 4 to 5 feet	15	1 50	7 00
Second-class, 3½ to 4 feet	15	1 25	6 00
Third-class, 2 to 3 feet	20	2 00	5 00
Extra-size, 5 to 7 feet	20	2 00	5 00
Third-class (by mail)	15	1 50	9 00

Per Thousand rates quoted on application.

NOTE.—We have a large stock of Peach too light for first-class grade, but they are just the tree for orchard planting. Growers will know that the height of a peach tree has little to do with its growing, and many prefer a light tree.

These trees are straight and well rooted, and we will make rates in 500 and 1,000 lots very low, on application. Parties wanting peach trees should order early, as the demand is very heavy, even at this early date, when we go to press.

Alexander. From Illinois; very early; size good; handsome and regular in form; freestone. July.

Amsterdam's June. Very early; remarkable for its keeping qualities; color beautiful red; flesh white, fine. July.

Beer's Smock. Large size; yellow flesh; an improvement on Smock Free; a few days later, and an annual bearer. September and October.

Crawford's Early. Very beautiful, and the best yellow peach for market purposes; fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent; wonderfully productive. Last of August.

Crawford's Late. Fruit of the largest size; skin of greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow, one of the finest late sorts. Last of September.

Bilyen's Late. Originated in Carolina county, Maryland; a very late peach, ripening after Smock Free and Salway; fruit of large size; color white, with a beautiful blush cheek; flesh white; freestone and an excellent shipper.

Hale's Early. Medium size; smooth, white, delicately marbled, with bright and dark on sunny side. July.

Hill's Chili. Medium size; dull yellow, very hardy; a good bearer; highly esteemed as a market fruit. Last of September.

Heath Cling. Extra large; flesh clear white; blushed cheek; valuable for canning. October.

Jacques Rareripe. Very large, deep yellow; highly esteemed where known. Last of August.

Keyport White. Large; flesh white; strong grower and very prolific.

Barnard's Early. Large yellow, shaded with brownish red, flesh yellow, very rich and juicy; a hardy and heavy bearer. July.

Chair's Choice. Very large; deep yellow, with red cheek; strong grower and heavy bearer. September.

Early Rivers. Large; light straw color; with delicate pink cheek; flesh juicy and melting, rich flavor. Last of August.

Early York. Medium size; greenish white, covered with a dull red in the sun; flesh white. Middle of August.

Ford's Late. Fruit large; productive; white and beautiful; flesh quite free; season after Smock. October.

Foster. Large; deep orange-red; quite dark on sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy. Last of August.

Globe. A very rapid grower and an enormous bearer; fruit very large; flesh firm, juicy; yellow, shaded with crimson; very rich, luscious. September and October.

Hance's Golden. Large, very beautiful; yellow and rich crimson cheek; very productive. First of August.

Salway. Fruit large, deep yellow, with a rich marbled brownish cheek; firm, juicy and rich. October.

Steadley. Large, of greenish white color, white to the stone, delicious; very hardy; freestone. First of October.

Stump the World. Very large; skin white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. Last of September.

Elberta. An exceedingly large, light-colored yellow peach, a cross between Crawford's and Chinese Cling; juicy, well flavored; said to be probably the finest yellow freestone in existence; planted in enormous quantities in the peach-growing regions of the south. Ripens early in August.

Mountain Rose. One of the best and most reliable peaches; large, white; flesh white, sweet; productive. Early August.

Morris White. Medium, straw color, tinged with red; delicious and very juicy, productive.

Lemon Cling. Large, color a pale yellow when ripe; tree very hardy; productive.

Moore's Favorite. Resembles Oldmixon, and thought by some identical. First of September.

Oldmixon Free. Uniformly large; white, covered with bright red; one of the best and most reliable. Last of August.

Reeves' Favorite. Large, oblong; skin a deep yellow, with orange cheek; very sweet, and a good freestone. Middle of July.

Stevens' Rareripe. Large; fruit resembles an enlarged Oldmixon Free; of the highest color and very beautiful; very productive and free from disease. First of October.

Susquehanna. Large, yellow and red, melting, rich and good. Last of September.

Red Cheek Melocoton. A famous old, well-known and popular variety, extensively cultivated as a market fruit; fruit large; skin yellow, with a deep red cheek; flesh red at the stone, juicy, with a good, rich, vinous flavor; productive; freestone; middle of August.

Oldmixon Clingstone. Large; yellowish white, dotted with red on a red cheek; flesh pale white, very melting and juicy, with an exceedingly rich, luscious flavor; one of the most desirable clingstone peaches. Middle of August.

Wheatland. Has been awarded first prize at N. Y. State Fair, also for quality and beauty. Middle of September.

Wager. Very large; yellow; an annual bearer of large crops. Last of August.

Waterloo. Large, very early, and of good quality. July.

Ward's Late. Large; yellowish white, with red cheek in the sun; flesh nearly white; tree vigorous. First of October.

Yellow St. John. Large; orange yellow, with a deep red cheek and with yellow flesh. August.

Chinese Cling. Fruit large, roundish, oval; skin transparent cream color, with marbling of red next to the sun; flesh creamy white, very juicy and melting, with a rich, agreeable flavor. Last of July.

Pears.

The Pear, like most other things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention, labor and skill. The relative price of the apple and pear being about as one to ten, show at the same time the superior value of the latter, and the greater skill required to bring it to perfection. Summer pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and autumn pears at least a fortnight. Winter varieties, if they will hang so long, may be left until the leaves begin to fall.

DWARFS MUST ALWAYS be planted SUFFICIENTLY DEEP to cover the junction of the pear and quince two or three inches, the soil made rich and well tilled, and about one-half of the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. Under this treatment dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in dwarfs, while standards may be trimmed to any height desired. Train in pyramidal form. Gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb. Place in a dark room until fully matured. Winter pears may hang on the trees until danger of frost.



NEW VARIETIES OF MERIT.

IDAHO PEAR.

This pear has been attracting so much attention and is of such real value that I take pleasure in giving it a place in this list. It is a variety raised from seed saved from an unknown variety, and planted about the year 1867, by Mrs. Mullkey, of Lewistown, Idaho, and first brought to public notice in the fall of 1886 by Mr. John H. Evans, of that place. It has been stated by some of the papers that it is of Chinese parentage, "similar to Kieffer," but my opinion is that this is a mistake, for the fruit bears no resemblance to that class, either in flavor or texture. It is much like Angouleme in both these points.

Size of fruit, from 4 to 4½ inches in diameter; shape a little flattened, tapering slightly both ways from the center, quite irregular, depressed at the stem; surface rough and uneven, yellow or straw color, with a faint blush or brownish red on the sunny side, and a few bronzed blotches; dots minute, dark and very numerous; basin deep, flaring; very irregular or ribbed, and thickly covered with fine brown dots; cavity medium, abrupt, irregular; stem stout and rather long; core very small, seeds few; flesh almost white, fine grained, buttery, lacking the grit so often found in pears; flavor sweet to mild subacid, rich aromatic, juicy; quality very good; season, September, in Idaho.

	Each	Dozen
First-class (with seal), 5 to 7 feet	\$2 00	\$22 00
Second-class (with seal), 4½ to 6 feet	1 75	17 50
Third-class (with seal), 5 to 5 feet	1 25	12 50
Third-class, by mail, postpaid (with seal)	75	3 for 2 00

PRICES FOR IDAHO, NOT SEALED (TRUE STOCK).

	Each	Doz.	Per 100
First-class	\$0 50	\$5 00	\$35 00
Second-class	40	4 00	25 00
Third-class, by mail, postpaid	50		

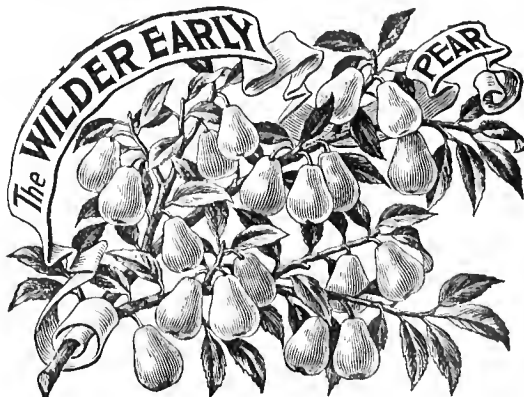
WILDER EARLY PEAR.

Another year has this noble variety yielded a fine crop of fruit, while other varieties have proved an entire failure. For many years the Wilder Early pear has borne abundantly every year, never missing a single season.

Each year we have sent the fruit hundreds and thousands of miles by mail and express, and all have remarked that its quality was of a very superior grade. "It is even better in quality than last year," write Storrs & Harrison Co.

"A specimen of the Wilder Early was received on the 1st of August, and on the 7th, a week later, it was found to be in good eating condition. It is really a good pear. For very early use it will be held in high esteem."—*Am. Garden.*

Another point made plainer than ever this year is the great vigor of the Wilder. A block of 10,000 trees here are a wonder to behold, all stocky, straight and well-shaped. This pear is worthy of the high testimonials given it by notable pomologists. We recommend it as the best early pear, having no competitor as the earliest for market. First-class, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz., \$70 per 100; second-class, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$50 per 100; third-class, 50 cts. each, by mail, postpaid.



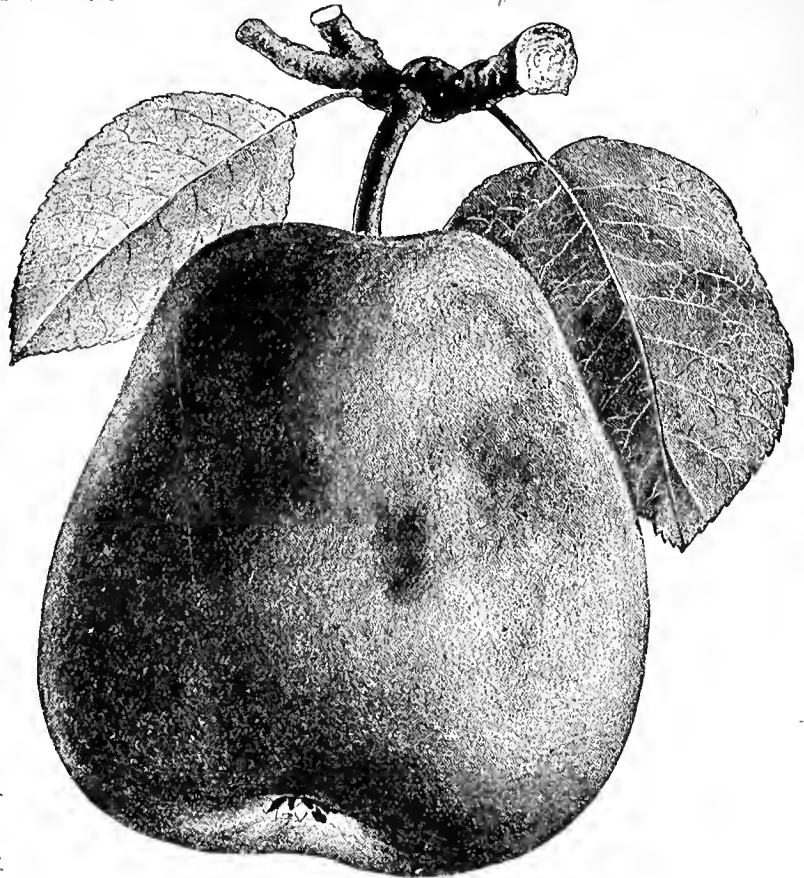
SENECA PEAR. (Seedling of Bartlett.)

A strong, vigorous, upright, hardy grower, retaining its foliage green and healthy very late in the season; never has shown any blight, mildew or other disease; makes a very handsome tree. Bears young and abundantly. Fruit a beautiful bright yellow, with brilliant red cheek; large, rich, juicy, buttery, melting, sprightly, vinous—of high flavor—very attractive in appearance and of excellent quality. Much admired and highly praised by all who see it. Ripens immediately after Bartlett, and commands the highest prices.

At Burlington County Agricultural Fair, held at Mt. Holly, N. J., September 12, 1891, in a very large fruit exhibit, the Seneca attracted much admiration from the thousands of visitors, and was awarded first premium as best Seedling Pear. At New Jersey Inter-State Fair, at Trenton, N. J., October 5 to 11, at an immense display of choice fruits the Seneca was again awarded first premium. In 1889, upon receipt of samples, Ellwanger & Barry reported: "It is a large, handsome and very good pear; much the appearance of Bartlett, though without the musky flavor."

Realizing the high prices at which Bartletts sell a little after their season, and the advantage of a large, handsome pear of good quality ripening at that favorable time, we take pleasure in introducing the Seneca pear to lovers of rare and choice fruits, with every confidence of its cordial reception and general satisfaction and profit to the planter.

A limited number of one-year-old trees to offer. Price, one year, mail or express, \$2 each, three for \$5.



THE LAWSON PEAR.

LINCOLN CORELESS WINTER PEAR.

This wonderful and remarkable late winter pear, so far as we are able to ascertain, is a chance seedling. It originated in Lincoln county, Tennessee, near Alabama line, and the original tree can be traced back for sixty years, during which time it has seldom failed to bear. The original tree, though scarcely more than a shell, has remained free from blight and annually borne fruit until last summer, when, overloaded with fruit during the extreme dry weather, it died from sheer exhaustion. Notwithstanding the fact that 1890 was a bad fruit year, the old tree had some fruit. The young trees are good growers, wood dark, foliage large, healthy and entirely free from blight, leaf-rust or mildew. First-class, \$5 each; one year, \$3 each, four for \$10, by mail.

THE LAWSON PEAR.

A vigorous, upright grower, with clean, healthy foliage. In an existence of one hundred years it has never been affected with blight or other disease. Very productive, and bears young; fruit large, some specimens nine inches around; firm and a good shipper; most beautiful red color on yellow ground; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant, though not best in quality; ripens in central New York middle of July to first of August. The fruit sold this last summer at \$2.50 to \$4 per bushel.

	Each	Dozen	Per 100
Heavy first-class, 5 to 7 feet, $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	\$0 50	\$5 00	\$25 00
Light first-class, 5 to 7 feet, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	45	4 50	20 00
Second-class, 4 to 5 feet, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{5}{8}$ in.	40	3 50	18 00

GARBER HYBRID PEAR.

A seedling of Chinese Sand Pear; very vigorous and free from blight; very productive; fruit large, round, handsome, smooth, waxy, yellow; excellent for canning and preserving. Prices same as for Lawson.

It costs much money to publish our beautiful Catalogue. Do you not want something, so that we can get our postage in return?

Remember that you can get your neighbors to club together, and get reduced rates on large orders.

GENERAL LIST OF PEARS.

PRICES.

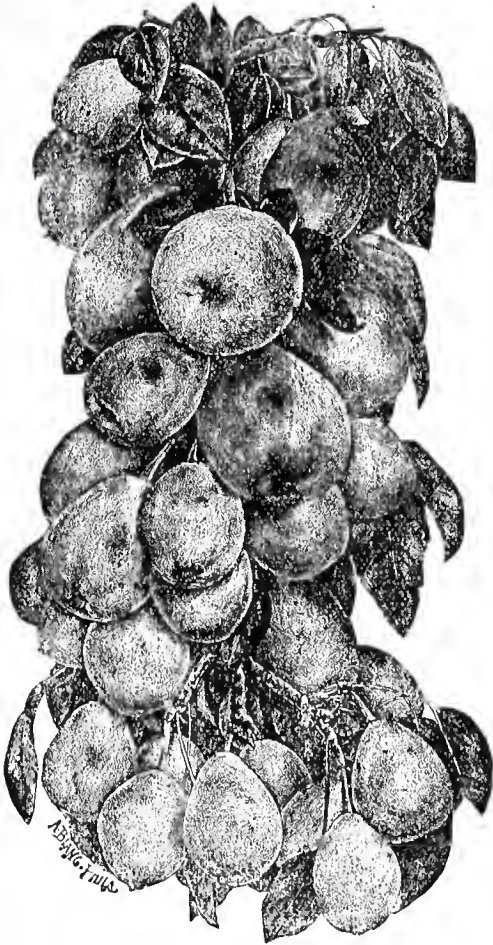
	Each	Dozen	Per 100
Standards, Heavy, first-class, 5 to 7 feet, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. and up.	\$0 40	\$4 00	\$25 00
Light, first-class, 5 to 7 feet, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	35	3 50	20 00
Second-class, 4 to 5 feet, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	30	3 00	15 00
Extra, 6 to 8 feet	50	5 00	30 00
Dwarfs, first-class, $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 4 to 5 feet	25	2 50	18 00
Second-class, $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 3 to 4 feet	20	2 00	15 00
Extra	30	8 00	20 00

NOTE.—Varieties followed by (D) can be supplied in Dwarfs as well as Standards. Prices are as above, except where noted.

We call our customers' attention to the fact that many nurserymen and dealers, in offering pears, give prices for first-class trees and supply $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. grade. These are first-class trees, but you should not be misled. We give grade and rate, and can supply as fine stock as was ever grown, at lowest rates.

We have a large stock of fine trees of a light grade that we will offer in lots of 100 trees at \$10 per 100, 4 to 5 feet; good selections.

Those wanting trees should write us, giving varieties, and we will give special rates.



A BRANCH OF LE CONTE PEAR TREE.

Bartlett. (D.) Large size, with often a beautiful blush next the sun; very juicy and high-flavored; bears early and abundantly; very popular. August and September.

Beurre d'Anjon. (D.) Large; greenish, sprinkled with russet, shaded with dull crimson; excellent flavor; very productive, and should be in every orchard. October and January.

Buffum. Medium size, yellow; sweet and excellent. September and October.

Clapp's Favorite. (D.) Very large; excellent; yellowish green to full yellow when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun; melting and rich. August.

Doyenne Boussock. Large; lemon-yellow, a little russeted; a little melting and juicy. October.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. (D.) Very large; greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor. October and November.

Doyenne d'Ete. Yellowish, with a fine blush; juicy, sugary and rich; very early. August.

Dearborn's Seedling. Light yellow, sprinkled with small dots; juicy, melting and fine; an abundant bearer. August.

Flemish Beauty. Large, beautiful, juicy, rich and fine; good bearer. September and October.

Frederick Clapp. Above medium; lemon color; rich, and one of the best. October and November.

Souvenir du Congres. Large to very large; larger than Bartlett or Clapp's Favorite, to which it bears a strong resemblance; we have had specimens which weighed 27 ounces and which measured 14 inches in circumference; skin smooth, bright yellow when the fruit is fully matured, with the parts exposed to the sun brilliant red or carmine. The flesh, while it is like that of the Bartlett, is free from its strong musky aroma, and is firm to the core. It commences to ripen in August, a little before the Bartlett, and extends into September. The tree is a moderate grower, and to obtain good standard and dwarf trees we are obliged to work it upon strong-growing sorts. On account of its size, quality and earliness, it is entitled to a place among the best pears.

Howell. (D.) Large; light waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome; rich, sweet, melting; an early and profuse bearer; very hardy and valuable. September and October.

Kieffer's Hybrid. Now well known as a pear of wonderful vigor and early bearing qualities, and fine for canning.

Le Conte. Of remarkable vigor and beauty of growth. The fruit is bell-shaped, of a rich, creamy yellow when ripe, very smooth and fine-looking, and ships well. August.

Lawrence. Rather large; yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh white, slightly granular, somewhat buttery, with a rich flavor; tree healthy, hardy and productive. November and December.

Louise Bonne de Jersey. Rather large; greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy. September and October.

Madeline. Medium, yellowish green; very juicy; sweet; a fair grower and producer. August.

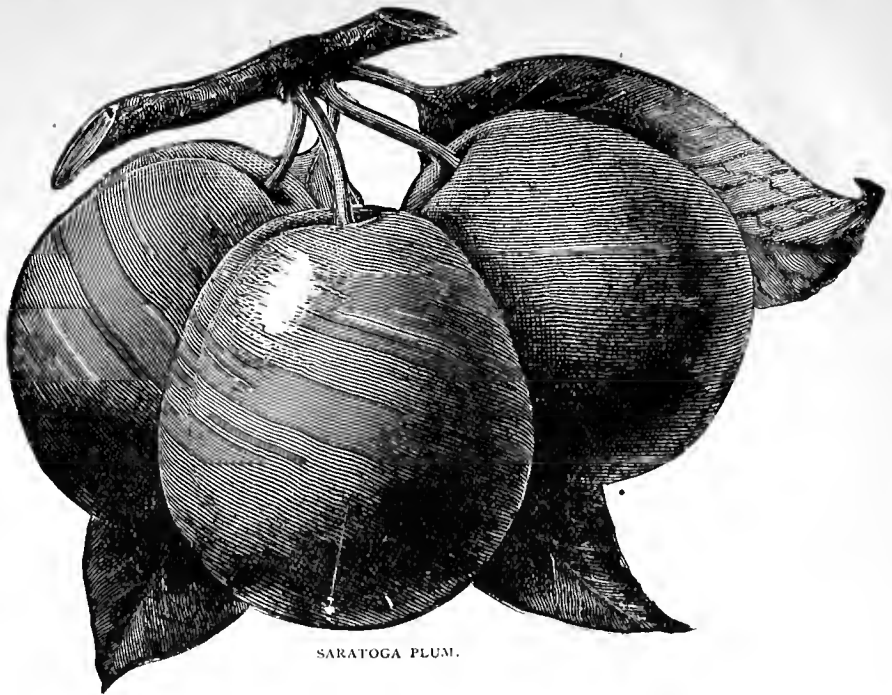
Osband's Summer. Medium; yellow, with red cheek; mild and pleasant; fine flavor and excellent; productive. August.

Sheldon. Medium size; yellow on greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy; very productive. October.

Seckel. (D.) Small; skin rich yellowish brown; flesh very fine-grained; sweet, juicy; best. September and October.

Tyson. Medium size; bright yellow, cheek shaded with reddish brown; buttery. September.

Manning's Elizabeth. Below medium size; bright yellow, with a lively red cheek, dotted with brown and red dots; flesh juicy and melting. A beautiful dessert fruit. Tree a moderate grower.



SARATOGA PLUM.

Plums.

The plum, like the pear and other finer fruits, attains its greatest perfection on our heavy soil, being entirely free from disease. The curculio, a small, dark brown beetle, often stings the fruit, causing it to drop off; but the following directions, faithfully observed, will secure a good crop of this splendid fruit everywhere:

As soon as the blossoms are fallen, spread two sheets under the tree, and give the tree a sudden jar by striking a smart blow with a hammer upon the stub of a limb sawed from the tree for the purpose; the insects will drop on the sheet and can be killed. Collect all the fallen fruit and burn or feed to swine. Repeat the operation every day for two or three weeks. It should be done before sunrise.

SARATOGA PLUM.

A few years ago our attention was called to the Saratoga plum, originating near Saratoga Springs, the most fashionable resort in America. We saw the trees growing. They were exceedingly vigorous, with large, handsome leaves, glossy and deep, bright green. It is evidently a tree that will endure much rough treatment (though such should never be given any tree), and yet succeed nobly where others possessing less vigor would utterly fail. The fruit is of immense size, the largest plum we have seen, of a bright reddish purple, covered with a rich bloom. Its shape is peculiar, not elongated, but roundish, and almost pear-shaped. It will prove a good shipper beyond doubt. Its large size, great beauty, fine quality and productiveness have attracted great attention. Color reddish purple, overspread with a handsome bloom. In shape a cross between Lombard and Bardshaw. Tree very vigorous. A decided acquisition. August.

	Each	Dozen	Per 100
Heavy, first-class, 5 to 7 feet, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. and up.	\$0 60	\$5 00	\$30 00
Light, first-class, 5 to 7 feet, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	50	4 50	25 00
Second-class, 4 to 5 feet, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{5}{8}$ in.	45	4 00	20 00
Extra, 6 to 7 feet	75	6 00	
Mail size (postpaid)	50		

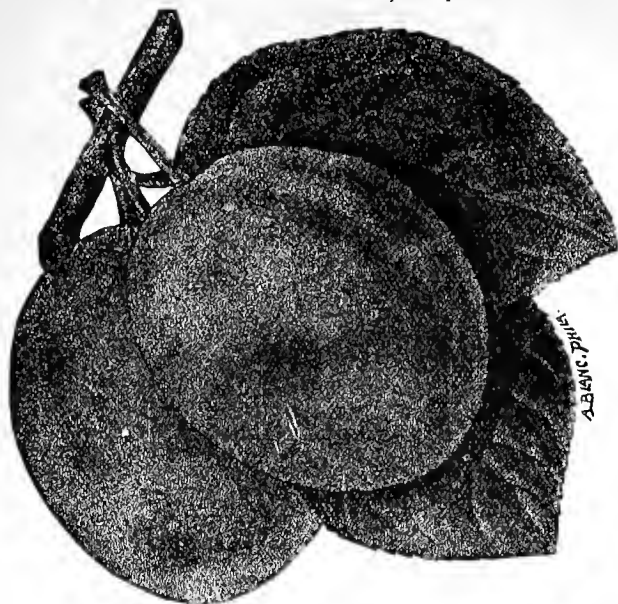
ABUNDANCE PLUM.

This is a remarkable fruit indeed. It is unlike any other plum. In growth it is so strong and handsome as to render it worthy of being planted as an ornamental tree—equaling in thrift and beauty Kieffer pear, which it even excels in early and profuse bearing. It is exceedingly hardy. Its propensity for early bearing is such that it loads in the nursery row, bending the limbs with the weight of fruit until they sometimes break, and this is the case every year—the curculio having no effect upon it, the eggs failing to hatch and produce the destructive grub, the same as with the Spanling. We have seen even little one-year-old saplings but two feet high, white, with bloom and set heavily with large, fine plums. The fruit is very large, showy and beautiful. Amber, turning to a rich, bright cherry color, with a decided white bloom, and highly perfumed. Flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender, and of delicious sweetness.

	Each	Dozen	Per 100
Heavy, first-class, 5 to 7 feet, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. and up.	\$0 50	\$5 00	\$30 00
Light, first-class, 5 to 7 feet, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	45	4 50	25 00
Second-class, 4 to 5 feet, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{5}{8}$ in.	40	4 00	18 00
Extra, 6 to 7 feet	75	6 00	40 00
Mail size	50	4 00	

SPAULDING PLUM.

The first of a new race of curculio-proof plums. Has never failed to produce a full crop in 20 years, and is so enormously productive as to bend the limbs in a rainbow curve. The curculio has no power over it. Fruit large, yellowish green, with marblings of a deeper green and a delicate white bloom; flesh pale yellow, exceedingly firm, of sugary sweetness, though sprightly and of great richness. The canned fruit is simply superb, and presents a most attractive appearance. Ripens early; from middle to last of August here.



SPAULDING PLUM.

	Each	Dozen	Per 100
Heavy, first-class, 5 to 7 feet,			
$\frac{1}{4}$ in. and up . . .	\$0 50	\$5 00	\$40 00
Light, first-class, 5 to 7 feet,			
$\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. . . .	45	4 50	35 00
Second-class, 4 to 5			
feet, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. . .	40	4 00	30 00
Extra size, 6 to 7 feet . . .	60	6 00	45 00
Mail size (postpaid)	50	1 00	

HAWKEYE.

From Iowa. Fruit very large, color light mottled red, superior quality, firm; carries well to market. Tree hardy, thrifty; annual bearer. Profs. Van Deman, Budd and other leading authorities unite in pronouncing this the best of the native varieties; it is therefore worthy of careful attention from discriminating planters.

	Each	Dozen	Per 100
First-class, 5 to 7 feet, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. and up	\$0 60	\$6 00	\$50 00
Second-class, 4 to 5 feet, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	50	5 00	40 00
Extra, 6 to 7 feet	75	7 50	
Mail size (postpaid)	50		

GENERAL LIST OF PLUMS.**PRICES.**

	Each	Dozen	Per 100
Heavy, first-class, 5 to 7 feet, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. and up	\$0 40	\$4 00	\$25 00
Light, first-class, 5 to 7 feet, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	35	3 50	25 00
Second-class, 4 to 5 feet, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	30	3 00	15 00
Extra size, 6 to 7 feet	50	5 00	35 00

NOTE.—Our plum stock is very fine this season, with reduced rates; our trees are all on plum roots, and of the finest type. We have a few thousand trees, four to five feet, very nice stock for setting. These in orders of 100 to 200 trees we will supply at \$10 per 100; list of trees will be given on application.

Bradshaw. Fruit very large, dark violet-red; flesh yellowish green. August.

Botan. Lemon-yellow, ground nearly over-spread with bright cherry and heavy bloom; large to very large; flesh orange-yellow, rich and highly perfumed.

Coe's Golden Drop. Large and handsome, light yellow; firm, rich, sweet. September.

Damson. Fruit small; skin purple, covered with deep bloom; rather tart. September.

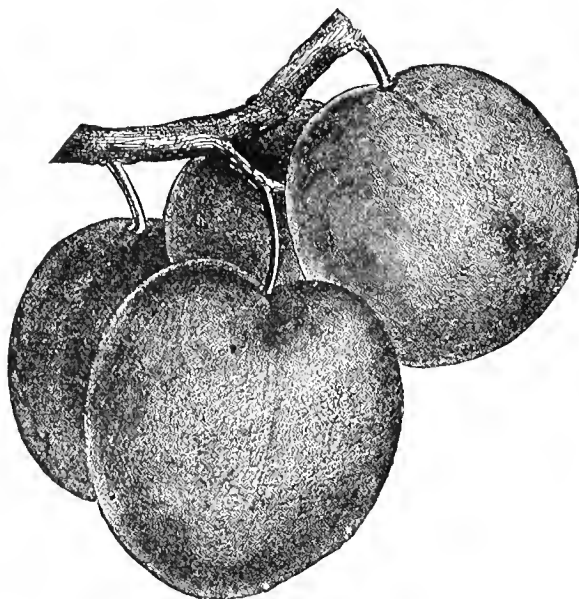
Gen. Hand. Very large, oval; golden yellow; juicy, sweet and good. September.

Guth. Very large; deep purple, covered with thick bloom; flesh yellow, sweet and pleasant. September.

German Prune. A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple. September.

Imperial Gage. Fruit large, oval, skin pale green; flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent; vigorous and productive. Aug.

Italian Prune. Large, juicy; abundant bearer; tree very hardy; profitable.



ABUNDANCE PLUM. (See page 41.)

Kelsey's Japan. Fruit large to very large; heart-shaped; rich yellow, overspread with light red and delicate bloom. August.

Lombard. Medium, violet-red; juicy, sweet and good; adheres to the stone; productive and a valuable market variety. August.

McLaughlin. Large, yellow; firm, juicy, luscious and productive. August.

Marianna. An accidental seedling. Originated in Texas. An unusually strong, rapid grower; fruit larger than Wild Goose; its productiveness is marvelous. August.

Moore's Arctic. Remarkable for hardiness and freedom from curculio; a great bearer; dark purple; flavor very fine.

Niagara. Very large, reddish purple, entirely covered with a green bloom; resembles Bradshaw. August.

Ogon. Fruit large, round, bright golden yellow, with faint bloom; flesh firm, sweet and rich; vigorous and hardy. August.

Pottawottamie. Strong and vigorous grower; hardy and very productive; fruit yellow; said to be curculio-proof.

Pond's Seedling. Light red, changing to violet; abundant bearer; one of the most attractive in cultivation. September.

Prunus Simonii. Fruit a brick-red color; flesh apricot-yellow; firm, hardy and valuable as an ornamental fruit-tree.

Shropshire Damsen. A plum of fine quality; larger than the common Damsen. September.

Shipper's Pride. A large, blue plum; very hardy and productive; esteemed as a market variety. September.

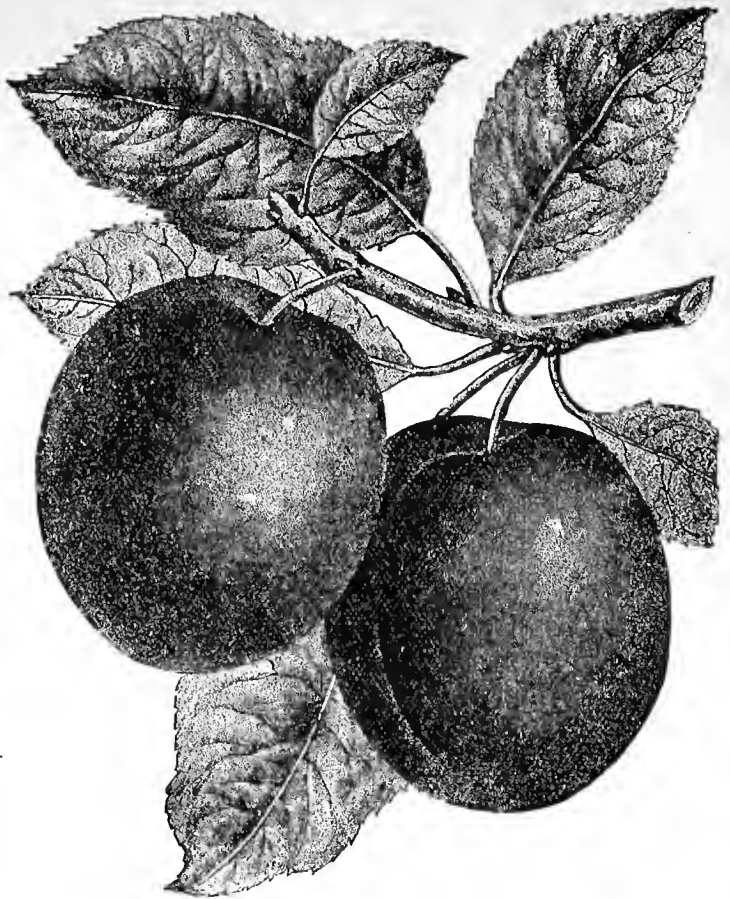
Wild Goose. Fruit large, clear bright vinous red; firm, juicy and sweet. July.

Washington. Very large, yellow-red; flesh firm, very juicy and excellent. August.

Weaver. Fruit large, purple; prolific; regular bearer of good quality; stands severest winters. August.

Yellow Egg. Very large, egg-shaped; excellent for cooking, and productive. August.

Wolf. Nearly as large as Lombard; superior for cooking and serving with sugar; tree a good grower; very hardy, and becoming quite popular. August.



MOORE'S ARCTIC.

Bavay's Green Gage. (*Reine Claude de Bavay*.) Fruit large, roundish, oval; skin greenish, marked with red in the sun; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and excellent; tree vigorous and productive. Last of September.

Beauty of Naples. A new variety of the highest promise; large, greenish yellow; flesh firm, juicy and remarkably fine-flavored; tree very hardy and prolific. Middle of September.

Cherries.

The cherry tree universally requires a dry soil, and is naturally a hardy tree, succeeding in the lightest soil or dryest situations. The Heart and Bigarreau varieties are of rapid growth, with large, glossy leaves, forming fine, pyramidal-shaped heads, and producing large crops of luscious fruit; are well adapted for planting along the streets, or in yards as shade-trees.

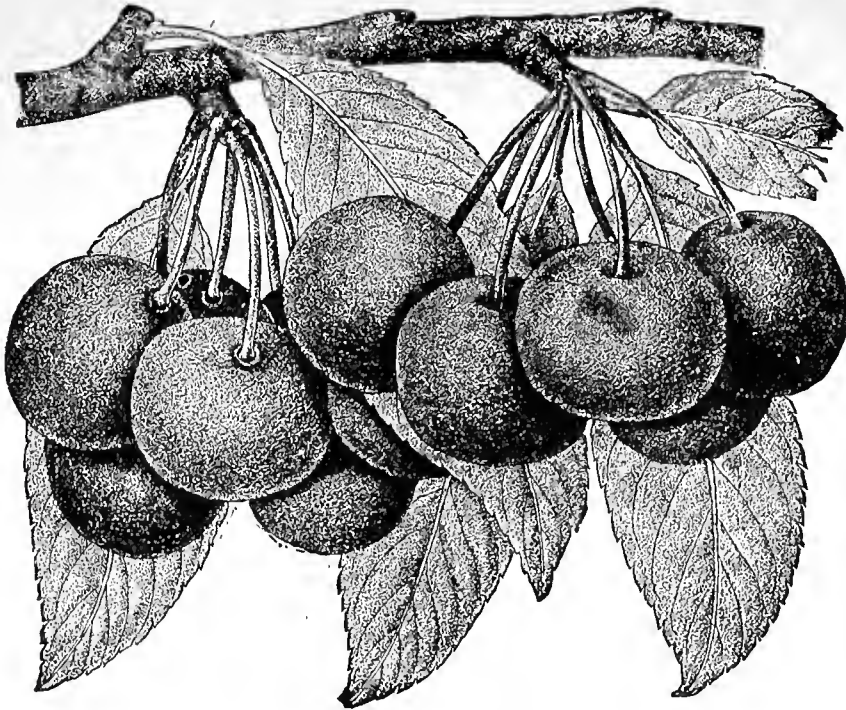
VARIETIES OF SPECIAL MERIT.

MURDOCH'S BIGARREAU.

Fruit of the largest size, from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, roundish, heart-shaped; flesh juicy, sweet, exceedingly firm, bearing carriage best of any cherry we know, and less subject to rot than most varieties, hanging on the tree in favorable weather, frequently, until they become dry; skin yellowish, overspread with crimson, and becoming almost fully black when ripe; season about ten days later than Napoleon Bigarreau; wonderfully productive. Prices, first-class, 5 to 7 feet, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; second-class, 4 to 5 feet, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.; extra, 7 to 8 feet, \$1.25 each.

WINDSOR.

Equal to the Black Tartarian in all respects, and is far more hardy; flesh is remarkably firm and of the finest quality; very large, nearly black, and sells at the highest prices in market; late, ripening after the Black Heart; originated in Canada. Profitable for market. Do not fail to plant the Windsor. Prices, first-class, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz., \$30 per 100; second-class, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100; extra, 60 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100.



WINDSOR CHERRY. (See page 41.)

GENERAL LIST OF CHERRIES.

	Each	Dozen	Per 100
Heavy, first-class, 5 to 7 feet, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. and up.	\$0 40	\$4 00	\$25 00
Light first-class, 5 to 7 feet, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	35	3 50	20 00
Second-class, 4 to 5 feet, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{5}{8}$ in.	30	3 00	18 00

Black Tartarian. Standard black sort.

Black Magnifique. Large, bright red; flesh tender, juicy. July.

Black Eagle. Large, black, juicy. July.

Black Heart. Sour, dark. July.

Coe's Transparent. Amber; juicy. June.

Dyehouse. Resembles both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit; early and sure bearer; ripens before Early Richmond; better and more productive.

Early Richmond. Dark red, melting, juicy; one of the most valuable. June.

Empress Eugenie. Dark red, rich, tender, subacid.

English Morello. Blackish red, rich, juicy, acid. August.

Gov. Wood. Light red, juicy. June.

Louis Philippe. Large, dark red, almost black; sprightly, mild acid; stone small. July.

May Duke. Dark red, rich. June.

Montmorency. Large red, acid. June.

Napoleon. Pale yellow or red, very firm, juicy and sweet. June.

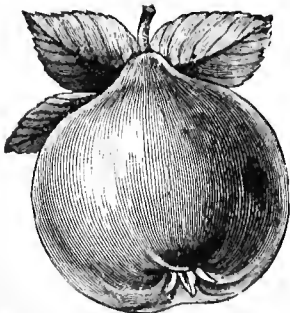
Olivet. Deep red, tender, subacid. June.

White Guigne. Light, juicy. July.

Yellow Spanish. Pale yellow and red, firm, juicy, productive. June.

QUINCES.

The quince is attracting attention as a market fruit. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requires but little space, productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use. It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely. Do not neglect your quince trees; it pays well to give them your attention.



MEECH'S PROLIFIC QUINCE.

MEECH'S PROLIFIC QUINCE.

This valuable new quince has awakened great interest throughout the country. It often attains a growth of four feet or more the first year from the cuttings, continuing to make a like vigorous growth as the trees attain age. It is remarkable for its early and regular bearing and for productiveness, sometimes bearing when only two years old, and afterwards abundantly; the quality is extra good. It is shaped like a handsome pear, with a smooth, fine skin of a bright orange-yellow, and very large, averaging, under good ordinary culture, 12 to 15 ounces each. It is undoubtedly at the head of all the varieties to-day. First-class, 50 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100.

GENERAL LIST OF QUINCES.

	Each	Dozen	Per 100
First-class	\$0 30	\$3 00	\$20 00
Second-class	25	2 50	15 00

Champion. Originated in Connecticut. A prolific and constant bearer, fruit larger than the orange, more oval, as good and a longer keeper. October and November.

Orange. Large, roundish, bright golden yellow; cooks tender, and is of excellent flavor. Very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated variety. October.

Rea's Mammoth. A seedling of the orange quince, one-third larger, of the same form and color. October.

MULBERRIES.

Teas' Weeping. A very thrifty, vigorous grower, perfectly hardy, forming a natural umbrella-shaped top or head; foliage handsome; a fine ornament for the lawn; new and valuable. \$1.50 each.

New American. This we consider equal to Downing's in all respects, continuing in bearing fully as long, and a hardier tree. Fruit jet black. 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen.

Russian. First-class. 35 cts. each, \$3 per dozen.

Downing. Everbearing; a handsome lawn tree, with delicious berries; fruits at four and five years of age; continues in bearing three to four months of the year, making it very desirable. Price, by mail or express, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$30 per 100.



NEW AMERICAN MULBERRY.

CUSTARD APPLE, or NORTHERN BANANA.

PAW-PAW TREE (*Asimina Triloba*).

This is a small tree, indigenous to the middle and southern states from western New York to southern Michigan, and southward to middle Florida and eastern Texas, but rare near the Atlantic coast. It attains its greatest development in the Mississippi Valley, and especially along the tributaries of the lower Ohio River. Although it is hardy around New York, it is only precariously hardy north of there. The paw-paw tree belongs to the custard apple family of plants, and is the only arborescent species of the genus belonging to this country; two or three other species, only low shrubs, also occur in the southern states, but are not hardy in the North.

As a lawn tree the Paw-paw is well worth growing for its shapely form and ample, abundant and fine foliage, as well as for its fruit. First-class, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; second-class, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

APRICOTS.

	Each	Dozen	Per 100
First-class, 4 to 5 feet	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
Second-class, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 75	13 00

Moorpark. Orange, red cheek; firm, juicy, rich. August.

Alexander. Very hardy, an immense bearer; yellow, flecked red. July.

Alexis. Very hardy, yellow, red cheek; rich and luscious. July.

Catherine. Hardy, vigorous and productive. July.

Breda. Orange and red; juicy, rich. August.

Early Golden (Dubois). Small; pale orange, juicy and sweet, hardy and good. July.

Gibb. Tree hardy; yellowish, subacid, juicy and rich. June.

Hemskirke. Orange, red cheek; one of the best. July.

J. L. Budd. Strong grower and profuse bearer; white, red cheek. August.

Large Early. Medium, orange, red cheek. July.

Peach. Orange, dark cheek, high flavored. August.

Roman. Remarkably hardy and prolific. July.

Royal. Yellow, orange cheek; good. July.

NECTARINES.

A most delicious smooth-skinned fruit, which thrives wherever peaches will grow, but is liable to be stung by the curenlio, and requires the same treatment as plums.

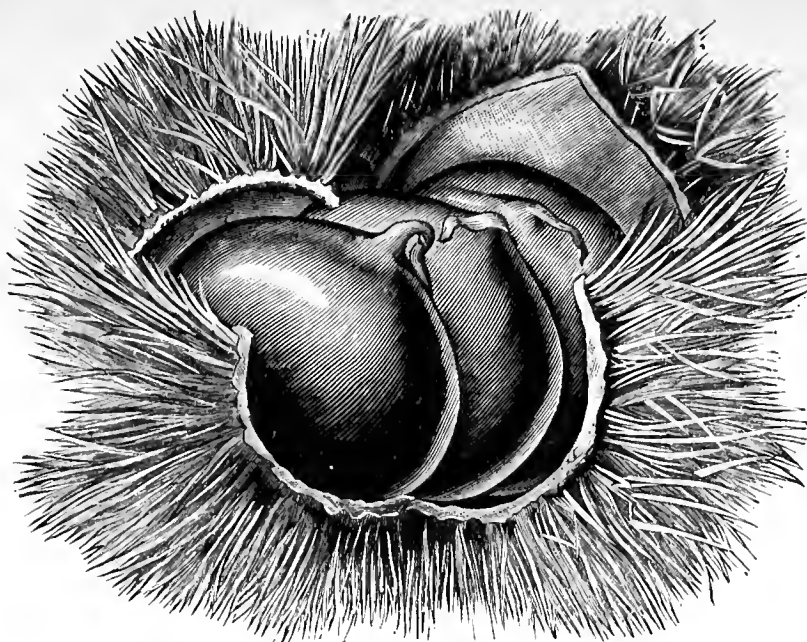
Boston. Large, deep yellow, with a bright blush and mottlings of red; sweet and of a peculiar, pleasant flavor; freestone; the largest and most beautiful variety known; hardy and productive. September.

Pitmaston's Orange. Fruit large, skin rich orange-yellow, with a brownish red cheek; flesh deep yellow, but red at the stone, melting, juicy, rich, sweet and of excellent flavor; free. September.

Prices: First-class, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$12 per 100.

In asking for rates, state the grade you wish; five-eighths to three-fourths of an inch and up are called first-class stock, but there is much difference in the rate, and many nurserymen do not sell three-fourths and up, but call their first-class stock five-eighths to three-fourths.

Persons buying nursery stock have to wait so long on many things that they cannot correct errors in a year. See, then, that you place your orders in trustworthy hands. There are many nurserymen who are in business for a few years to "do" the people.



JAPAN EARLY RELIANCE.

NUTS AND NUT TREES.

Nut culture is an industry that until recently has received but little attention. The large returns of \$25 to \$50 from individual trees, and the immense profits from established orchards, have stimulated the interest, and our foremost enterprising fruit-growers are planting NUT TREES largely for market purposes; and others who enjoy the nuts during winter are realizing that in order to have an abundant supply it is only necessary to plant the trees, as hardy varieties are now grown that succeed in all sections of the United States.

Plant Nut Trees instead of the Nuts.

Until recently nut trees have been but little grown in nurseries, and in consequence all transplanted trees have come from the forests or where they have come up and grown naturally. Having but few or no fibrous roots, their transplanting has been attended with much uncertainty, and the impression has been formed that they could not be transplanted, but that to insure success the seed must be planted where the tree is intended to stand. This is erroneous and has deterred many from engaging in this profitable industry. Many of the nut-bearing trees, when grown in nurseries, are well supplied with fibrous roots, and can be transplanted as safely as an apple tree. Thus the planter has the benefit of the three or four years' growth in the nursery over the method of planting the seed, with the uncertainty of their coming up regularly, to say nothing of the time, care and attention required to get them properly started. We therefore advise our customers to always plant the trees, if they can be had, and save three or four years' time.

CHESTNUTS.

Early Reliance. Japan (grafted). The second to ripen. Tree of low dwarf spreading habit, and beginning to bear immediately—one year grafts are frequently loaded; nut large, measuring four inches in circumference, and having the valuable characteristic of running three to five nuts to the bur. Tree enormously productive—a ten-foot tree yielding three to six quarts; nuts smooth, bright, uniform, attractive. Ripening September 18 to 20. Price, 1 year, mail or express, \$2.50 each.

Giant Japan Chestnut Distinct in growth from American varieties; bears quite young; nuts of immense size, very sweet. First-class, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Advance. Japan (grafted). The earliest known chestnut. An upright, vigorous grower. Comes to bearing at two to three years of age, and very productive, about two quarts to a ten-foot tree. The nut is large in size, running two to three to the bur; dark in color, smooth and handsome. Ripening September 15th. Price, 1 year, mail or express, \$2.50 each.

THE JAPAN MAMMOTH CHESTNUT

Is among the most valuable recent introductions from Japan. It will adapt itself to almost any conditions, and has proved hardy in the extreme cold climate, and flourishes in the south and southwestern states. It is quite distinct from the European varieties, being hardier, and the nuts are of a superior flavor and sweetness. The leaf is long and narrow, like a peach leaf, of dark green color, making a very ornamental lawn tree; comes to bearing at two to three years of age; while yet in the nursery rows, three to four feet high, they are heavily

laden with nuts of enormous size, measuring four to six inches around and running three to seven in a bur. Their *early bearing* and *great productiveness* of enormous nuts are the wonder and admiration of all who see them. The value of chestnuts and profits of their culture depend very much on their early ripening, as large chestnuts marketed in September and early October will bring \$10 to \$15 per bushel, while in latter October and November the price will drop to \$6 or \$8 per bushel. Our Japan Mammoth has the fortunate feature of maturing very early and without the aid of frost to open the burs, and is hardy in northern New York. \$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

American Sweet. A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental; timber is very durable, and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor, and are a valuable article of commerce. No farm should be without its grove of nut-bearing trees, and the chestnut should be foremost wherever the soil is adapted to its growth. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Spanish. A handsome, round-headed tree, producing abundantly very large nuts that find a ready market at good prices. \$25 have been realized at one fruiting from the nuts of a single tree. Not as sweet as the American and tree not quite as hardy as the native variety. 50 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

Numbo Chestnut. An improved variety, producing very large fruit. First-class, \$1 each.



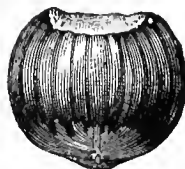
JAPAN CHESTNUT. (See page 44.)

ALMONDS.

Hard Shell. A fine, hardy variety, with a large, plump kernel, and with large, showy, ornamental blossoms. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Soft or Paper Shell. This is what is known as the "Ladies' Almond, or Lady Finger of the Shops," and although preferable to the hard shell, it is not so hardy; kernels sweet and rich. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

FILBERT or HAZELNUT.



HAZELNUT.

This is one of the easiest culture, and among the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow; of dwarf habit; entirely hardy; abundant yielders; succeeding almost everywhere, and coming into bearing young.

Kentish Cob. This is one of the finest and largest of Filberts; oblong and of excellent quality. 30 cts. each, \$3 per dozen.

Cosford, Thin Shells. An English variety; valuable for thinness of shell and sweetness of kernel. 30 cts. each, \$3 per dozen.

English. The sort usually sold at the fruit stands. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

JAPAN WALNUT.

This species is found growing wild in the mountains of northern Japan, and is without doubt as hardy as an oak. The leaves are of immense size, and of a charming shade of green. The nuts, which are produced in extreme abundance, grow in clusters of fifteen or twenty; have a shell thicker than the English walnut, but not so thick as the black walnut. The meat is sweet; of the very best quality; flavor like butternut, but less oily, and much superior. The trees grow with great vigor, assuming a very handsome form, and need no pruning; mature early; bear young, and are more regular and productive than the English walnut; having an abundance of fibrous roots it transplants as safely as an apple tree. No tree on my grounds has attracted more attention than the Japan Walnut. 50 cts. each, \$4 per dozen.

ENGLISH WALNUT or MADEIRA NUT.

A fine, lofty-growing tree, with a handsome spreading head. It is scarcely hardy enough here, but further south it is a profitable tree to plant, as it produces large crops of excellent nuts. The fruit in a green state is very highly esteemed for pickling, and the large quantities of ripe nuts that are annually imported and sold here prove the estimation in which it is held for the table. 50 cts. each, \$4 per dozen.



ENGLISH WALNUT.

HICKORY SHELLBARK.

To our taste, no other nut that grows, either foreign or native, is superior to this; in quality it possesses a peculiar rich, nutty flavor, excelled by none. The tree is of sturdy, lofty growth. The wood, on account of its great strength and elasticity, is highly prized for making agricultural implements, and is unsurpassed for fuel. 50 cts. each, \$4 per dozen.



PECAN.

PECAN.

Paper Shell. A beautiful, symmetrical and rapid-growing tree; of luxuriant foliage, which it retains late in the fall; producing valuable timber and heavy crops of sweet, oblong, smooth nuts of very good quality. 50 cts. each, \$4 per dozen.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

NOTE.—The rates given for shade trees include boxing and packing. These rates are very low, and the different rates are for the different grades. It is best for customers that want stock shipped to buy light trees, not over 15 feet, as they are not so hard to handle as the large ones.

Our stock in this department is very choice, and we will be pleased to quote rates to those who want large assortments.

Prices: Trees quoted at 50 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.; \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; \$2 each, \$20 per doz. Rates on application per 100.

Trees are all first-class; different rates are for different grades and ages.

ASH, White. A rapid-growing native tree for planting on streets or in parks. 50 cts.; 75 cts. and \$1 each.

ALDER. A tree of rapid growth, suitable for damp, moist soil, but thriving well everywhere. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

BELCH, Purple-Leaved. A desirable lawn tree, with the habit of Birches; it has beautiful foliage. 75 cts. and \$1 each.

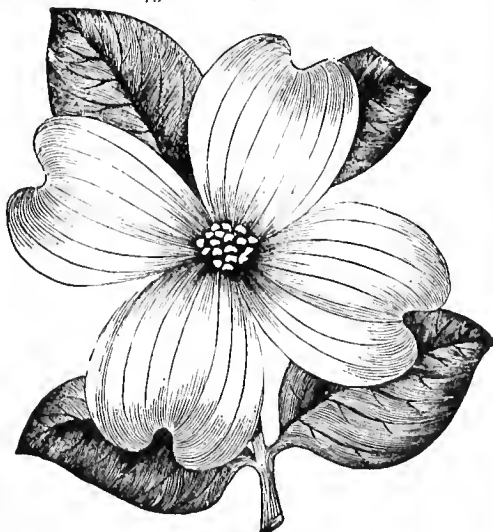
BIRCH, Cut-Leaved Weeping. Beyond question one of the most elegant of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicately cut-foliage present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

Scotch. Handsome tree, with white bark, and very desirable for street or lawn. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

CATALPA Bungeii. One of the most attractive trees. It forms a perfect half-globular or umbrella head, with foliage of a deep green color, laid with great precision, making a beautiful roof of leaves; a most striking and ornamental tree upon the lawn. 75 cts., \$1 and \$1.50 each.

Speciosa. A variety originating in the west; more symmetrical in its growth than the common catalpa. 50 cts. and 75 cts. each.

Teas' Japanese Hybrid. Of vigorous, upright growth; has large, luxuriant foliage, with a large, handsome white flower; it has a pleasant, delicate fragrance when the tree is in bloom; magnificent, and fills the air for quite a distance with its agreeable odor. 75 cts. and \$1 each.



CORNUS FLORIDA.

CORNUS florida (White-Flowering Dogwood.) Flowers white, three to three and one-half inches in diameter, produced in spring before the leaves appear; very abundant, showy and durable. Foliage grayish green, glossy and handsome; in the autumn turns to a deep red, making the tree one of the most beautiful at that season. Spreading, irregular form, growing 20 to 25 feet high. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

Rubra (Red-Flowering Dogwood). This is simply a great and grand improvement upon the otherwise unrivalled white-flowering variety. It possesses the same freedom of flowering, producing what might be termed a drift of bloom of a bright, fresh and cheerful rosy red. In habit it is more upright; the foliage larger, somewhat more velvety, darker green in summer, and even richer and more wonderful in the brilliancy of its autumn crimson. The fruit or berries are the same as those of the species. 75 cts. and \$1 each.

Pendula (Weeping Dogwood). A weeping form of *Cornus florida*, distinct from all other weeping trees. Possesses the abundant bloom, handsome foliage and fruit of *C. florida*; makes a magnificent specimen, either summer or winter. \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each.

ELM, American White. A noble drooping, spreading tree of our own woods; one of the grandest of park and street trees. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

Scotch. A fine, spreading tree, of rapid growth; foliage large. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

Camperdown Weeping. Grafted six to eight feet high, this forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. It is of rank growth, the shoots often making a zigzag growth outward and downward of several feet in a single season. The leaves are large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure. \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each.

HORSE-CHESTNUT, Double White-Flowering. A superb variety, with large double flowers. 60 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

Red-Flowering. Not so rapid a grower as the white; foliage of deep green, and blooms later. A very showy tree. \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 each.

JUDAS TREE, American. A small-growing tree, covered with delicate purple flowers before the leaves appear. 75 cts. and \$1 each.

LINDEN, European. A pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. 75 cts. and \$1 each.

American. A rapid-growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers; fine for street-planting, giving quick shade in spring. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

LIQUIDAMBAR (Sweet-Gum). Leaves star-shaped, dark-green in summer; very glossy, changing to crimson in autumn; pyramidal in form, with a singular bark; a native tree.



MAGNOLIA SOULANGIANA. (Reduced size.)

MAGNOLIA, Hypoleuca Japan. A new tree of great beauty and of medium height; is inclined to be fastigate in form; the leaves are a foot long, glaucous underneath, and sometimes purple-tinted above. The flowers are a creamy white, delightfully fragrant, and bloom in June, after the foliage has developed; flower extraordinarily large and very fine. \$1.50 and \$2 each.

Thompson's. A hybrid between *M. glauca* and *M. tripetala*. Tree of medium size, spreading habit, with large, fine foliage. The flowers, which appear in June, and continue during the summer, are large, creamy white and very fragrant. A charming species, requiring some protection in this latitude in winter. \$1.50 and \$2 each.

Acuminata. A noble and very beautiful tree, with a very large leaf and fragrant flower tinted with purple; rapid growth. 75 cts. and \$1 each.

Soulangiana. One of the best varieties; flower large, tinted with pink, and blooms rather late; is a very desirable tree. \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 each.

MAPLE, Ash-Leaved. A fine, rapid-growing variety; very hardy, and excellent for avenues. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

Norway. A distinct foreign variety, with large, broad leaves of the deepest green. It retains its leaves long after all other trees are bare. 75 cts., \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each.

Scarlet. Of the Norway type, in both growth and habit; its leaves, when they appear, are blood-red, and they hold this color for some time before changing to a beautiful green. 75 cts., \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 ea.

Silver-Leaved. An excellent shade-tree of rapid growth; desirable for quick effect. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

Sugar. A very popular tree, both for lawns and avenues; symmetrical. First-class. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

Wier's Cut-Leaved Silver. A variety of the silver-leaved, with cut or dissected foliage. Its growth is rapid, shoots slender and drooping, giving it a habit almost as graceful as the Cut-leaved Birch. The foliage is abundant, silvery underneath, and on the young wood especially deeply and delicately cut. The leaf stalks are long, and tinted with red on the upper surface. 75 cts. and \$1 each.

Schwerdlerii (Schwerdler's Maple). A beautiful variety, with young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish and crimson color, which changes to purplish green in the older leaves. It is a great improvement on the well-known *Colchicum rubrum*,



LEAVES OF JAPAN MAPLE.

the foliage being much brighter and the growth more vigorous. 75 cts., \$1 and \$1.50 each.

MAPLE, Japan. A tree that is slow-growing and of much beauty. In the spring it is a beautiful red, which will change to a green, and in autumn to a crimson. \$1 and \$1.50 each.

Cut-Leaved Purple. Form, dwarf and weeping. The leaves are of a beautiful rose color when young, and change to a deep and constant purple as they become older. They are also deeply and delicately cut, giving them an elegant fern-like appearance. The young growth has also a deep crimson hue. \$1.50 and \$2 each.

Blood-Leaved. Of dwarf habit, with rounded form and serrated foliage; rich crimson. One of the most desirable dwarfs for lawn-planting owing to its odd shape and color. When grouped it is a sight to behold. It is hardy, and with its beautiful foliage is suitable for any lawn. \$1.50 and \$2 each.

MOUNTAIN ASH, European. A fine, hardy tree; head dense and regular. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

Oak-Leaved. A variety with very large leaves; distinct and fine. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

Weeping. A beautiful tree, with straggling, weeping branches; makes a fine tree for lawns. 2-year head, 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1.

POPLAR, Lombardy. Of rapid growth, and of tall, narrow form. 50 cts. and 75 cts. each.

Carolina. This is perhaps the largest of all the native poplars; suitable for street and park-planting; is free from attacks of insects; is not affected by gas; a wonderful grower; makes a fine ornamental tree, as well as a superior street tree. 50 cts., 75 cts., \$1 and \$1.50 each.

SALISBURIA (Maidenhair). A rare, elegant tree from Japan, with singular foliage, unlike that of any other tree, almost fern-like; desirable. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

LARCH. A pyramidal form of tree, of delightful shape, with branches spreading out straight from the trunk, a beautiful tree for the lawn, and being a rapid grower, makes it desirable where an immediate effect is wanted. 50 cts. and 75 cts.

WILLOW, American Weeping. After the nature of the Kilmarnock, but with branches more varied. When it is branched it looks like a large green ball on a pole. Its branches are very slender, and it is perfectly hardy. 50 cts. and 75 cts. each.

Kilmarnock Weeping. An exceedingly graceful tree, with large, glossy leaves; one of the finest of its class; very hardy. 50 cts. and 75 cts. each.

EVERGREENS.

ARBOR-VITÆ, American (*Thuja occidentalis*). This is the finest evergreen; valuable for hedges; hardy, easily transplanted; nursery specimens rarely fail. It soon forms a beautiful hedge, very dense. While not adapted to turn stock, it forms a most desirable and ornamental screen. 1½ to 2 feet, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100; 3 to 3½ feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$25 per 100.

Pyramidalis. The most beautiful of all the arbor-vites, having dark, green, compact foliage and remarkably erect form; perfectly hardy. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$1 per dozen, \$40 per 100.

Siberian (*T. Siberica*). The best of the genus of this country; exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in winter; growth compact and pyramidal. 2 to 3 feet, 40 cents each, \$3.50 per doz., \$30 per 100.

JUNIPER, Irish. 1½ to 2 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$25 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$30 per 100.

PINE, Scotch. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$18 per 100.

White. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$18 per 100.

RED CEDAR. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$18 per 100.

SPRUCE, Hemlock. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100; 3 to 3½ feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$25 per 100.

Norway. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$18 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100.



RHODODENDRONS.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

PERNETTYA mucronata. The undernoted new varieties, many of which have received first-class certificates from the Royal Horticultural Society, are beautiful dwarf evergreen shrubs, and highly ornamental, particularly during the winter and spring months, when the various colored berries are exceedingly pretty and attractive, growing freely, and producing clusters of berries, in colors varying from white to pink, scarlet, purple, and almost black.

This is a new shrub to customers, and is after the nature of Rhododendrons. The berries they produce are somewhat like those on the Mountain Ash, and in the winter months they are very attractive and cause much comment on their beauty by lovers of shrubs. We are sure our customers will be much pleased with them, as they are found in the best gardens of Europe.

HYBRID NAMED VARIETIES.

Lilacina. Large; dark lilac.

Purpurea. Purple.

Rosea. Deep rose.

Salicifolia. Purple crimson.

Coccinea. Rich scarlet.

Elegans. Beautiful light pink.

Alba. White, tinted blush.

75 cts. and \$1
each, \$8 per doz.

HOLLY, Green-Leaved. Deep green, glossy, shining leaves, with bright red berries through the winter. Largely used in Christmas decorations. 35 cts. and 40 cts. each.

Silver Queen. An elegant shrub, with shining

leaves, silvery white and green, and bright red berries, making a delightful contrast. 35 cts. and 40 cts. each.

English. Deep green, glossy leaves, with rough edge. This is one of the finest of winter evergreens. 50 cts. and 75 cts. each.

RHODODENDRONS. This, wherever known, is universally acknowledged to be the most showy, magnificently hardy evergreen shrub that grows. It will thrive in any good soil without any special preparation, and in the full blaze of the sun. But it is more luxuriant in good, well-prepared soil of leaf-mold or leaf-mold and muck and peat mixed, and in partial shade.

The broad, thick, evergreen foliage, with its glossy richness, would alone entitle it to a place foremost in the rank of evergreen shrubs, but when in June this mass of luxuriant foliage is almost hidden by the magnificent array of beautiful flowers in clusters, and each cluster large enough for a bouquet, it is simply grand.

A protection of leaves and brush during the first winter will be beneficial. The plants we offer are strong and bushy, 15 to 24 inches high, most of them will set with flower-buds, and are too large to be sent by mail; must be ordered by express.

Seedling Hybrids, 75 cts., \$1 and \$1.50 each.

Hybrids, Named Sorts, \$1, \$1.50, \$2 and \$3 each.

NOTE.—Rates on Rhododendrons vary, owing to size of plants, color and number of buds. Our stock is grown by a specialist in England, and is of the very finest type.

If you wish to know of us, write the editors of your agricultural paper. You will also find some comments we have given to doubting ones on second page of cover.

Is not our Catalogue a beauty? It is our Agent. "Uncle Sam does the rest." Remember, Reid is always to be found at Bridgeport, Ohio

Flowering Shrubs.

Our shrubs are all strong, well-rooted, transplanted stock from open ground. Once carefully planted in suitable positions, they increase in size and beauty from year to year, and require but little further care. The time of bloom of the different sorts extends over nearly the whole season, though the greatest show is to be expected in spring and early summer. We will be glad to select varieties for you which will give the longest possible season of bloom.

Prices.—The first-named rate is for small plants by mail, postpaid. If large plants are wanted, add five cents each to the prices named, to pay postage, except where otherwise noted. When goods are to go by express or freight, we can send larger plants. Those quoted at 15 cents each will be sold at \$1.50 per dozen; at 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen; at 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

AZALEA.

Pontica. A fine hardy shrub, producing an abundance of bright yellow flowers in early spring. 25 cts.; large, 30 cts.

Mollis. A beautiful species from Japan, perfectly hardy, with flowers larger and more varied in color than those of *Azalea Pontica*. The colors run through all shades of orange, yellow and carmine. 50 cts.; large, 60 cts.

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA.

A hardy flowering shrub from northern China, enduring from 20 to 30 degrees below zero without the slightest injury. It grows vigorously, forming a neat, compact bush 10 or 12 feet high; can be trimmed into any desired shape. Flowers borne in slender racemes of 8 to 10 florets each, on light, wiry branches, that bend gracefully. The petals are pure white, and the unexpanded buds are like small round pearl-white beads. In size and appearance the flowers slightly resemble those of the mock orange, but the flower-spikes are longer and more graceful. The exochorda will be a popular hardy flowering shrub as soon as its merits become known. 35 cts.; large, 50 cts.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

A variety of great value, perfectly hardy; with large and abundant foliage, and immense pyramidal panicles of white flowers, changing to pink. The panicles are a foot or more in length, appear in August, and continue until frost; most effective either singly or in groups; a shrub of great beauty and value. 15 cts.; large, 20 cts.; extra, 25 cts.



EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA.

PURPLE FRINGE. (*Rhus Cotinus*.)

A beautiful, distinct, large shrub, much admired for its long feathery flower-stalks, which give the tree the appearance of being covered with a cloud of smoke. 20 cts.; large, 25 cts.

WHITE FRINGE. (*Chionanthus*.)

A tall-growing shrub, with large, deep green foliage, and pure white, drooping, fringe-like flowers: extremely desirable. 20 cts.; large, 25 cts.

SNOWBALL.

Common (*Viburnum sterilis*). This well-known shrub attains the height of 8 or 10 feet, and produces its snowy white flowers in large balls or masses in June. 15 cts.; large, 25 cts.

Japan. A beautiful flowering shrub; the flower-clusters, which are produced all over the bush, are spherical in form and pure white, with dark green foliage. 35 cts.; large, 50 cts.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. (See page 48.)

ALTHEA.

Double. Shrubs of very easy culture, which bear a profusion of large, showy flowers in autumn, blooming for a long time when there are few other flowers. They are desirable as single specimens, or in clumps, and are fine for hedges. 15 cts.; large, 25 cts.

Variegated Double. Pink and white, 15 cts.; large, 25 cts.

EUONYMUS.

(Strawberry-Tree.)

A very ornamental and showy shrub, whose chief beauty consists in its brilliant rose-colored berries, which hang in clusters from the branches until mid-winter; planted with a background of evergreens, the effect of contrast is very fine. 20, 30 and 50 cts. each.



JAPAN SNOWBALL. (See page 48.)

DEUTZIA.

Crenata fl. pl. Flowers double white, tinged with pink.

Crenate-Leaved (Crenata.) Strong grower, profuse bloomer; flowers pure white.

Crenata fl. alba plena. A very valuable variety of strong growth, producing its pure white double flowers in abundance.

Gracilis (Slender-branched). A very desirable dwarf-growing variety. Flowers pure white. A valuable plant for winter blooming, as it may be very readily forced.

Prices: 15, 25 and 35 cts. each.



DEUTZIA.

CALYCANTHUS.

(Sweet-Scented Shrub.)

Very desirable; the wood is fragrant, foliage rich, flowers of a rare chocolate color, and having a peculiar, agreeable odor; blooms in June, and at intervals afterward. 20 cts.; large, 25 cts.; extra, 35 cts.

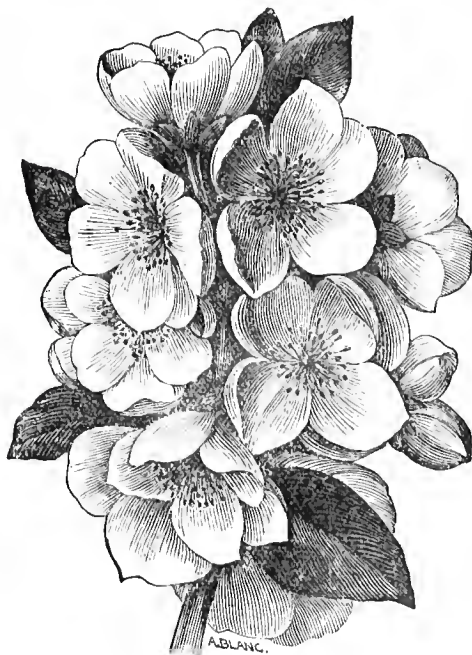
CORNUS SANGUINEA.

A strong-growing shrub with clusters of fine white flowers. The stem and branches turn blood-red in winter. 20 cts.; large, 25 cts.

JAPANESE QUINCE.

(Pyrus Japonica.)

Blooms very early and profusely and is very hardy; will make a beautiful hedge. 20 cts.; large, 25 cts.



PYRUS JAPONICA.

A NEW HARDY ORANGE.

(Citrus Trifoliata.)

This is the most hardy of the orange family, and will stand our northern climate with little or no protection, and is also desirable for pot culture. In the parks of both New York and Philadelphia it is growing luxuriantly, and blooming and fruiting profusely. You can have an orange tree growing, blooming and fruiting on your lawn or yard. It is a dwarf, of low, symmetrical growth, with beautiful trifoliate, glossy green leaves, and abundance of large, white, sweet-scented blossoms, larger and finer than any other variety of orange blossoms, and borne almost continually. The fruit is small, bright orange-red in color, having a peculiar flavor; of no value for eating, though it may prove useful in making a lemonade, as the fruit is as acid as a lime. The fine appearance of the plant, with its constant habit of blooming and showy fruit, combine to make a plant of peculiar value and beauty. It is a conspicuous and attractive object in any shrubbery or pleasure ground, pot or tub, and is best suited for open ground culture, as it is deciduous and drops its leaves in the fall, and cannot be induced to make much growth in winter, even in the greenhouse, though it will not drop its leaves if kept from frost. It blooms very profusely in spring and early summer, but after the fruit begins to form blossoms are not plentiful. Our cut represents a young tree, about four feet high, as it appears when in bloom and when in fruit, but the flowers and fruit do not appear together to the extent there shown. The fragrance produced by a tree in bloom can be appreciated only by those who are familiar with the delicious perfume of the orange blossom. We predict for this tree a great future. In addition to its great ornamental value, this tree is growing into large use as a stock upon which to bud or graft oranges for dwarfing, and by its use, handsome pot plants are grown, which bear abundantly of choice fruit. Strong, young, thrifty trees, by mail or express, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.



ELEAGNUS LONGIPES.

ELEAGNUS LONGIPES.

This new and valuable acquisition, a native of Japan, is one of our most promising new fruits, and we highly recommend it for more general planting. It is worthy a place in both fruit and ornamental collections, as its beautiful shape as a shrub, with its dark green foliage, makes it a very conspicuous sight, especially when loaded with its fruit; it is also very attractive when in bloom in May, the flowers being a beautiful lemon-yellow color. The bush begins to bear at two years old, and the fruit is very highly prized by those who have fruited it, for its peculiar piquancy, making a very delicious sauce, and considered much superior to the cranberry. It is about the size of an ordinary cherry, but more oval, and is borne in large clusters in great profusion. The bush is very hardy and free from insects and disease, and will thrive in any soil with ordinary culture; it grows to the height of about six feet. It is seldom we have to offer a plant which combines valuable fruiting qualifications with such an ornamental character. The plant will be prized as among the many good things which have come to us from Japan.

Extracts from an article by the well known horticulturist, William Falconer, in *Rural New Yorker*: "The shrub *Eleagnus Longipes* is one of my special favorites. I have grown it for years, and the longer I know it the better I like it. It is a native of Japan, and belongs to the olive family of plants, and is perfectly hardy. As a garden shrub it grows to a height of five feet or more, is bushy, and broad, and thrifty; plants begin to fruit when two or three years old. The leaves are oval, oblong, green above, silvery beneath, and last in good condition all summer long, and are never disfigured by insect vermin. The flowers are small, silvery yellow, and borne in great abundance, and in full bloom about the 6th to 10th of May. The fruit is oval, five-eighths to an inch or more long, very fleshy and juicy, bright red and drooping, on slender pedicels on the underside of the twigs, and borne in immense profusion. It is ripe about July 1 to 10. We use the fruit for sauce as one would cranberries, and a delicious sauce it makes, especially for children; indeed, I like it so well that I have planted it in our fruit garden as a standard crop, as one would currants." Be sure to plant this very desirable fruiting shrub. Price, mail or express, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.



HARDY ORANGE



SYRINGA OF MOCK ORANGE.

LILAC.

Purple. The well-known variety, one of the best. A good grower; flowers and young wood fragrant; purple. Small, 15 cts.; large, 25 cts.

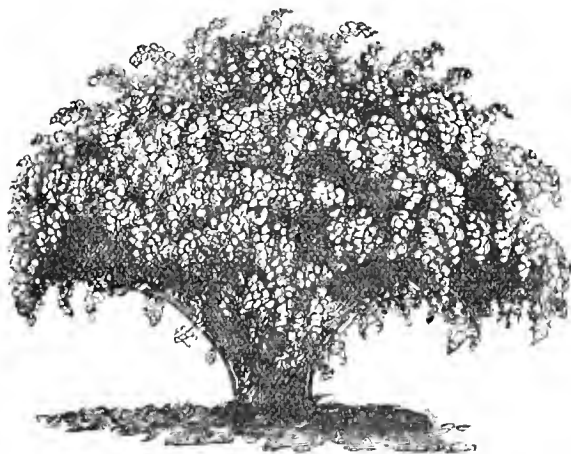
White. Like the above, except in color. 15 cts.; large, 25 cts.

President Grey. A beautiful blue; individual flowers very double and large, measuring three-quarters of an inch in diameter; the panicle is magnificent, and measures eleven inches in length and five inches across. One of the finest lilacs. \$1 and \$1.50.

SYRINGA.

(Philadelphus Grandiflorus.)

The Syringa is a valuable hardy shrub of vigorous habit, with large, handsome foliage. All of the varieties flower in June, after the Weigela. By planting the late-flowering sorts, the season may be considerably extended. The white, sweet-scented flowers have a fragrance like orange blossoms. 15 cts.; large, 25 cts.



SPIRÆA VAN HOUTTEI.

Remember, we will not be undersold by any firm if you will plainly state what you want, and you are willing to ask for prices from reliable nurserymen.

"REID," Bridgeport, Ohio, is a household word with fruit-growers; once our customers, it is our business to retain you.

WEIGELA.

Beautiful shrubs that bloom in June and July. The flowers are produced in so great profusion as almost entirely to hide the foliage. They are very desirable for borders or for grouping, and also as specimen plants for the lawn.

Rosea Nana Variegata. One of the most conspicuous shrubs that we cultivate; leaves beautifully margined with creamy white; flowers pink. It is a dwarf grower and admirably adapted to small lawns or gardens. 15 cts.; large, 25 cts.

Hendersoni. A strong-growing variety with deep rose-colored flowers. 15c.; large, 25 cts.

Candida. This is the very best of all the white-flowered Weigelias. A strong, upright, erect grower; flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June; it continues to bloom through the entire summer. 20 cts.; large, 25 cts.

Rosea. A beautiful shrub, bearing rose-colored flowers in May and June. 15c.; large, 25 cts.

Lonerii. A variety with deep crimson flowers; very free-flowering. 15 cts.; large, 25 cts.

SPIRÆA.

Billardii. Strong upright grower, with long terminal spikes of rose-colored flowers, which it retains all summer. 20 cts.; large, 25 cts.

Prunifolia (Bridal Wreath). A strong-growing, handsome shrub, with pure white double flowers in May and June; foliage small, oval, glossy and dark green. 15 cts.; large, 25 cts.

Reevesi. A graceful shrub, with drooping branches and narrow lance-shaped leaves; flowers white, very double, borne in large round clusters in great profusion over the entire bush. 15 cts.; large, 25 cts.

Van Houttei. An upright-growing shrub, with graceful slender branches and bright green foliage. Flowers pure white, borne in cylindrical plumes nearly two feet long; hardy and desirable. Price, small, mail or express, 15 cts.; large, 25 cts.

HONEYSUCKLE, TARTARIAN UPRIGHT.

A handsome, showy shrub, of spreading habit, with deep green foliage remaining until late; flowers delicately perfumed, pink, produced in May in great profusion. Large, 25 cts.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET.

Nearly evergreen; a fine hedge-plant; grows anywhere; very hardy, and bears shearing well; also makes a desirable shrub, grown in pyramidal form; flowers white. 15 cts.; large, 20 cts.; per 100, \$12.

HIGH-BUSH CRANBERRY.

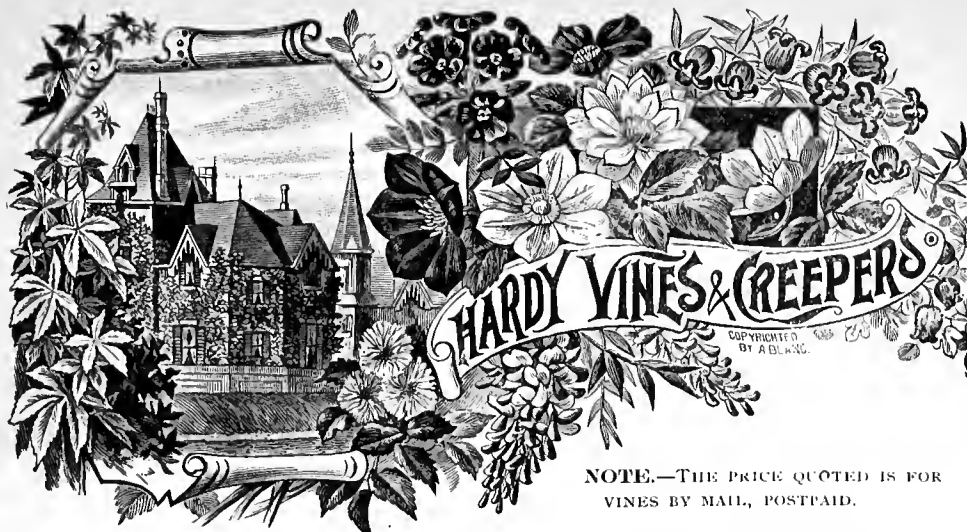
Both ornamental and useful; its red berries resemble cranberries, and are esteemed by many; they hang until destroyed by frost. It is like the Snowball in wood and foliage. 20 cts.; large, 25 cts.

Our shipping facilities are the best of any nursery in the United States. We can reach more points without transfer than any other nursery.

It has cost tens of thousands of dollars to put Reid's fruits so well before the people. They are now known the world over.



SPIRÆA BILLARDII.



NOTE.—THE PRICE QUOTED IS FOR VINES BY MAIL, POSTPAID.

AMPELOPSIS.

Veitchii (Boston Ivy). A beautiful hardy climbing plant, of Japanese origin. This is one of the finest climbers we know of for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it with overlapping leaves, which form a mass of foliage; fresh deep green in summer, changing to bright shades of crimson and yellow in autumn; hardy. 25 cts.; large, 35 cts.

Quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). Hardy; of rapid growth; fine for covering walls or unsightly objects. 20 cts.; large, 25 cts.

Tricolor. Leaves beautifully mottled with creamy white. 25 cts.; large, 30 cts.

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO.

(Dutchman's Pipe.)

A vigorous and rapid-growing climber, bearing singular brownish colored flowers, resembling in shape a Dutchman's pipe. The leaves are large, and as the plant grows quickly, it soon makes a dense shade. For arbors or trellises, or for making a screen, it is invaluable. It readily attains a height of 20 feet, and is perfectly hardy. 30 cts.; extra size (by express only), 75 cts.

BIGNONIA RADICANS.

(Trumpet-Flower.)

A rapid-growing climber, with large scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers. 20 cts.; large, 25 cts.

CLEMATIS.

Duchess of Edinburgh. This is without doubt the best of the double whites; very free flowering. 60 cts.; large, 75 cts.

Fair Rosamond. Blush white; wine-red bar on each petal. 40 cts.; large, 50 cts.

Gloire de St. Julien. White, flushed with mauve; large and showy. 60 cts.

Henryi. Creamy white, large and fine, very hardy and strong growing. 60 cts.; large, 75 cts.

Jackmanni. The flowers when fully expanded are from four to six inches in diameter; intense violet-purple, with a rich velvety appearance, distinctly veined. It flowers continually from July until frost. The strongest grower and best bloomer in the collection. 50 cts.; extra fine three-year plants, 60 cts.; large, 75 cts.

Lady Caroline Neville. Fine flowers, from six to seven inches in diameter; color delicate blush white, with a broad purplish lilac band in the center of each sepal. 50 cts.; large, 60 cts.

HONEYSUCKLE.

Hall's Japanese. An almost evergreen honeysuckle of great value, being entirely hardy, and of strong and vigorous growth. Flowers fragrant, pure white, changing to yellow; produced in profusion from May till December. 25 cts.; large, 35 cts.

Aurea Reticulata. A variety with beautifully variegated foliage; leaves netted and veined with clear yellow; flowers yellow and fragrant. 15 cts.; large, 20 cts.

Chinese Twining. Blooms at intervals through the summer, and retains its foliage late in winter; flowers nearly white. 15 cts.; large, 20 cts.

Halleana. Color white, changing to yellow; very fragrant; blooms from June till November. 15 cts.; large, 20 cts.

Monthly Fragrant. A fine, rapid-growing variety; flowers large and very fragrant; color red and yellow; a constant bloomer. 15 cts.; large, 20 cts.

Scarlet Trumpet. A strong, rapid-grower, with an abundance of bright scarlet flowers, which, though strikingly handsome, are not fragrant. Strong plants, each, 25 cts.; large, 30 cts.

IRISH IVY.

This is a well-known, glossy-leaved evergreen climber of luxuriant growth. Needs a protected situation at the far north. 20 cts.; large, 35 cts.

WISTARIA.

Chinese (Sinensis). A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, producing long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established, it makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy, and a superb vine. 25 cts.; 35 cts. and 50 cts.

Double Purple (Flore Pleno). A rare and charming variety, with perfectly double flowers, deeper in color than the single, and with racemes of remarkable length. Perfectly hardy. 50 cts. and 60 cts.

Chinese White. Introduced by Mr. Fortune, from China, and regarded as one of his greatest acquisitions. 50 cts. and 60 cents.



CLEMATIS JACKMANNI.

Hardy Grasses.

These are very desirable for lawn planting, and serve to remove stiffness in landscape effects.

EULALIA.

E. Gracillima Univittata. One of the most beautiful of ornamental grasses; this is a new variety, and is favored above all others, owing to its graceful habit of growth. It is vigorous; perfectly hardy; a light-green, with silvery-white tint; attractive for planting anywhere. 25 cts., 35 cts. and 50 cts.

E. Japonica. A hardy perennial, with long, narrow leaves striped with green and white; stalks four to six feet high, terminating in a cluster of flower spikes. The flowers are surrounded with long, silky threads, which expand when fully ripe, or when placed in a warm room, giving the head a graceful and beautiful appearance, like that of an ostrich feather curled. 25 cts. and 35 cts.

E. Japonica Variegata. A hardy perennial, from Japan, with long, narrow leaves, striped with green and white. In style of growth and shape of flower it is exactly like Zebrina. The dried flowers of both varieties are valuable for parlor ornaments. 15 cts., 25 cts. and 35 cts. each.

E. Japonica Zebrina. Unlike most plants with variegated foliage, the striping runs across the leaves instead of longitudinally, in bands of yellow one-half inch wide. Late in fall it is covered with flower-spikes, resembling ostrich plumes. Perfectly hardy, increasing in beauty from year to year; a most valuable plant. 25 cts., 35 cts. and 50 cts.



EULALIA GRACILLIMA UNIVITTATA.

Palms.

Palms are indispensable for decorative purposes because, depending only on their foliage for beauty, they are always presentable. Small specimens can be used for any purpose—parlor, hall or table decoration. We offer below some of the best sorts for general culture.



KENTIA BALMOREANA.

KENTIA CANTERBURYANA

ARECA LUTESCENS.

One of the most valuable and beautiful palms in cultivation; bright, glossy, green foliage, with golden yellow stems. 50 cts. Larger size, by express, \$1 to \$1.50.

CHAMÆROPS EXCELSA.

This is a fine pot-plant, and the easiest of all palms to grow. Being almost hardy, it is not injured by slight changes in temperature and its stiff, glossy leaves enable it to stand the hot, dry air of the living room without injury. The leaves are a deep glossy green, fan-shaped, split deeply into segments. 35 cts.; large size, by express, 75 cts.

KENTIA.

K. Balmoreana. A beautiful, strong-growing palm, with deep green crisp foliage. 50 cts. by express, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

K. Canterburyana. A strong, rapid-growing sort with broad-spreading fronds. \$1.

K. Forsteriana. One of the finest of the Kentias, with graceful, bright-green foliage. 50 cts.; by express, \$1.50 to \$3 each.

LATANIA BORBONICA.

A beautiful palm, with large, deeply-divided, fan-shaped leaves; of easy cultivation. 35 cts.; larger size, by express, 50 cts., \$1, \$2 and \$3.



CHAMÆROPS EXCELSA.

Hardy Perennial Plants.

Hardy plants for permanent borders or gardens should be planted in much larger numbers than they now are. When once established they increase in beauty from year to year, and require much less care than tender bedding-plants.

ACHILLEA ptarmica fl. pl. (Double Sneezewort.) Eighteen inches. June to September. A continuous succession of very double, pure white flowers in dense clusters. Fine for cutting. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

A. serrata fl. pl. Eighteen inches. June to August. Better foliage and more erect habit than the last. 20 cts. each.

AGROSTEMMA coronaria. Two feet. June to August. Handsome, single white flowers. Silky gray foliage. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per dozen.

ANEMONE Japonica. Japanese Anemones begin to bloom in August, and increase in beauty until the end of autumn. They thrive best in light, rich, somewhat moist soil, and should not be transplanted except when necessary to divide them, as they become too thick. A covering of leaves, straw or long manure is sufficient to keep them through our most severe winters.

A. alba. Pure white, yellow center; very showy. 15 cts.; large, 25 cts.

A. rubra. Deep rose, with yellow center, 15 cts.; large, 25 cents.

ANTHEMIS tinctoria. Two to three feet. June to August. Flowers, deep lemon-yellow in great profusion. Very effective, and fine for cutting. 20 cts. each, \$2 per dozen.

AQUILEGIA cœrulea. One foot. April to July. An elegant Rocky Mountain species, with broad flowers, often three inches in diameter, the outer sepals deep lilac or blue, the petals white, while the deep blue spur is tipped green. A grand species for the border or base of the rockery, or on good, sandy, well-drained loam in the border. Light plants, 20 cts.; strong plants, 35 cts.

A. chrysantha. Three to four feet. May to August. Flowers of the most intense primrose-yellow throughout, with long, slender spurs; fragrant, and exceedingly showy. This is one of the finest perennials for the border ever grown; of free habit of growth, handsome foliage, and this, surmounted by its many-flowered flower-stem, gives a most beautiful effect. 30 cts.

ARISÆMA triphylla. One and one-half feet. June. Broad, trifoliate, dark-green foliage, and peculiar flower. A curiosity for damp soils. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



ANEMONE JAPONICA



ARUNDO Donax. Twelve feet. Flowers pink. 50 cts.

A. Donax var. variegata. A beautiful variegated form of magnificent effect, its beautiful golden and green foliage being most admirably shown by the habit of the plant. 50 cts.

ASPERULA hexaphylla. New. Three feet. June and July. An abundance of small, white flowers. Fine for cutting. Fragrant. 25 cts.

A. odorata. Twelve inches. May and June. Snowy white flowers in heads. Fine for bouquet work. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

ASTER Nova-Angliae. (New England Aster.) Six feet. September to frost. By far one of the finest asters grown, of vigorous, robust habit, making it an excellent subject for the wild garden or the rear of borders, with immense, broad clusters of large, deep-purple flowers with orange centers. Very effective. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$12 per 100.

A. Nova-Angliae var. rosea. An excellent variety, with rosy pink flowers instead of purple. Most showy and desirable. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

ASTILBE Japonica (Spiraea Japonica). One of the finest of hardy garden plants; when in flower the plants are from twelve to eighteen inches high. The flowers are white, borne on feather-like spikes. Much used for winter forcing by florists. 20 cts.; large, 30 cts.

CAMPANULA Carpathica. (Carpathian Hare-Bell.) Nine inches. June. Elegant dark green, toothed, ovate foliage, in compact tufts, and an abundance of clear, deep blue, shell-shaped flowers of great beauty. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

C. Carpathica var. alba. A fine, clear white-flowered form. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CHELONE Lyonii. (Lion's Turtle-Head.) A most desirable, first-class perennial of great beauty, with broadly ovate, dark, glossy green foliage, an upright habit of growth, and a most profuse habit of flowering. The terminal spikes of red or purplish red flowers are set off most advantageously by the foliage. Rare and very choice. 35 cts.

COREOPSIS Delphinifolia. Six feet. July. A tall form, with deeply cut foliage, and terminated by clear yellow flowers with dark centers. 25 cts.

C. lanceolata. Two and one-half feet. All summer. The finest of the class, and one of the most beautiful hardy plants grown, with dark lance-foliage, a close, compact habit of growth, and a continuous succession of the most brilliant golden-yellow flowers throughout of any hardy plant in existence. Each flower is borne on a leafless stem, 8 to 12 inches in length, adapting it most admirably for cutting. The flowers are often two inches or more in diameter, and when seen on an established plant in full bloom, give an appearance most effective. The flowers will last in water ten days without fading, and are most excellent for bouquets. This is one of the best-selling perennials ever offered, and gives universal satisfaction. Our sales of this plant alone are immense. We offer the true variety, which is very distinct from all other species of the class, but for which other species are often substituted by dealers. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

C. verticillata. One and one-half feet. June to September. A very pretty species, with fine, dark green, linear foliage in whorls, and a continuous succession of small, lemon-yellow flowers, most admirably set off by the fine foliage. A choice border-plant. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

DELPHINIUM Cashmerianum. One to one and one-half feet. July. Large pale blue flowers, often two inches across. A dwarf variety for the front of the border. Fine. 50 cts.

D. grandiflorum var. Sinensis. Two feet. All summer. A most desirable form, of dwarf habit, with elegant finely-cut foliage, and a continuous succession of spikes of deep azure-blue, semi-double flowers. A fine plant, difficult to propagate, and very rare. Choice. 75 cts.

DICENTRA cucularia. (Dutchman's Breeches.) Six inches. May. A dwarf form, with white-tipped yellow flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

D. formosa. Six inches. May. A fine dwarf form, similar, but smaller in all its parts to *D. eximia*. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

D. spectabilis. (Seal Flower.) Four feet. May. A well-known, very desirable form of tall growth, and showy rosy crimson and white peculiar-shaped flowers. Fine for borders and margins. 25c. ea., \$1.50 per 10.

GENISTA tinctoria. Two feet. July. 25 cts.

GERANIUM sanguineum. Two feet. All summer. Handsome, large, clear, crimson flowers, in profusion. Excellent. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

GYPSOPHILIA paniculata. (Infant's Breath.) Three feet. July to August. Handsome, fine white flowers, in an immense open panicle. Much used for cut-flower work. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

G. repens. Eight inches. June to September. A handsome, dwarf, trailing form, with light green foliage, and light pink or white flowers. Fine for rock-work. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

HELIANTHUS Maximiliana. Five feet. September. Large, clear yellow flowers. 25 cts.

H. multiflorus fl. pl. (Double Sunflower.) Four feet. July to frost. One of the finest of all perennials; with a continuous succession of handsome, very double, clear yellow flowers, three to four inches in diameter. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

HEMEROCALLIS flava. Two and a half feet. June. Clear yellow flowers in clusters. 25c. ea., \$2.50 per doz.

H. fulva var. variegata. A handsome silver variegated form. 50 cts.

H. Thunbergii. Two and one-half feet. August. A handsome species, with clear lemon-yellow, flowers. 25c.

HEPATICA triloba. (Liver-leaf.) Seven inches. April. Handsome shaped, dark green foliage, and showy light pink or blue flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

HOLLYHOCK, Double. This is one of the best perennials, being a free bloomer, and too far ahead of the old hollyhock to be compared with it. Assorted in colors, if desired. 15, 20 and 25 cts.

HYACINTHUS Candicans. A magnificent yucca-like plant, producing in July and August a flower-stem three to four feet high, covered with from twenty to thirty pure white pendent, bell-shaped flowers. It is hardy in most sections of the country, but in the north it should be protected during winter with leaves or strawy manure. 15 cts.; large, 25 cts.



PEONY. (See page 56.)

IBERIS correfolia. One foot. May and June. A fine species, with flowers in flat heads, but as the stem elongates and the succession of buds open, a large, round cluster is formed by the old flowers remaining. This flower-cluster is often three inches long. A fine evergreen for the rockery, the border among shrubberies, or as a margin plant. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

I. sempervirens. One foot. Spring. One of the finest of spring flowers. Dark evergreen dwarf foliage, surmounted by close heads of pure white flowers. One of the finest plants for general ornamental use. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

LILIUM auratum (Lilies). (Gold-banded Japanese.) This superb lily has flowers 10 to 12 inches in diameter, composed of six white petals, thickly studded with rich chocolate-crimson spots; a bright golden band runs through the center of each petal; exquisite vanilla-like perfume. As the bulbs acquire age and strength, the flowers attain their maximum size, and increase in numbers. More than 12 flowers have been produced on a single stem. It is perfectly hardy in dry soil, also admirably adapted for pot culture. 25 cts.; large, 30 cts.



LILIUM AURATUM.

LILIUM Batemanni. A Japanese lily, growing three to four feet high, producing bright apricot-tinted flowers; blooms in July. 25 cts.; large, 35 cts.



YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.

L. pardalinum. Scarlet, shading to rich yellow, spotted with purple-brown. 25 cts.; large, 35 cts.

L. pulchellum. An early-flowering variety; flowers borne upright, spreading their petals nearly at right angles; color, bright crimson, spotted black. As hardy as the Tiger lily, and very showy. 40 cts.; large, 50 cts.

L. speciosum rubrum. White, beautifully spotted with red; flowers in August; a perfectly hardy variety; flowers well under all circumstances. 20 cts.; large, 25 cts.

L. speciosum album præcox. Pure white, with a slight tinge of rose on end of petals; one of the best. 35 cts.; large, 40 cts.

L. superbum. A strong-growing variety, bearing a pyramid of yellowish red flowers, 20 to 30 in number; blooms early in July. 15 cts.; large, 25 cts.

L. tenuifolium. A native of Siberia, and perfectly hardy; it blooms early in the season; color, vermilion-scarlet; a very handsome flower. 30 cts.; large, 35 cents.

L. tigrinum fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily). Bright orange-scarlet, with dark spots; a strong-growing, showy variety; entirely hardy. Succeeds well everywhere. 15 cts.; large, 25 cts.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY (*Convallaria majalis*.) A charming spring flowering plant, producing large quantities of beautiful, delicate, bell-shaped and delightfully fragrant white flowers. It thrives in any common soil, and does well in shady situations where few other plants succeed. 10 cts. each, 50 cts. per dozen.

PÆONIES, Herbaceous. Herbaceous pæonies are all hardy, and admirably adapted to the climate of our most northern states; growing well in almost any situation or soil, although the flowers will be finer and the colors brighter if planted in a deep, rich, well-manured loam. We offer a splendid assortment in 14 distinct varieties.

August Van Geert. Deep crimson, slightly tipped with blush. One of the finest pæonies.

Amabilis speciosa. Outer petals delicate rose; inner petals buff; center delicate blush.

Delicatissima. Double; color bright, delicate rose; a fragrant and fine flower.

Duchesse de Nemours. Rose color; center blush, tipped with white and shaded with lilac.

Francois Artogat. Bright purple.

Nobilissima. Outer petals rose color; center clear flesh color. A distinct variety, noticeable in any collection.

Officinalis (rosea plena). White, striped carmine.

Officinalis amabilis. White, carmine center.

Queen Victoria. Very large; outside petals rose; inside flesh color, nearly white; superb and sweet.

Rosea fragrans. Deep rose; double, large and fragrant.

Striata rosea. Blush white; large and full; inside petals fringed, striped and clouded with rose; very fine.

Striata speciosa. Pale rose; whitish center; very large and sweet.

Triumphans. Rose-color.

Victoria tricolor. Outside petals pale rose, mottled with pink; center canary white; petals edged with red; a superb flower.

Price, 25 cents each.

TREE PÆONY. This plant, instead of dying down to the ground every winter, like the herbaceous variety, is a small, hard-wooded shrub. The flower is the same in form as the common variety; light pink or blush color. 75 cts. and \$1.

YUCCA filamentosa. Perfectly hardy and easily grown; very odd and beautiful. The stem on which the flowers are borne is sent up in July, and forms a perfect pyramid of creamy white, bell-shaped flowers. 50 cts. each (by express only).

IRIS. As there are a number of varieties of this plant, so popular at present, we offer them in assortment;

Japan Iris.	} 15, 20 and 25 cts. each.
German "	
Siberian "	
Dwarf "	

These can be given in any color desired.



JAPAN IRIS FLOWERS.

Summer-Blooming Bulbs and Plants.

GLADIOLUS.

The gladiolus stands at the head of all our summer-flowering bulbs. It grows well in any good, well-drained soil, if given full sunlight, and needs little care beyond keeping down weeds about it and supporting its rich spikes of flowers. At the north bulbs must be dug, dried and stored in some warm, dry place after frost, for wintering over. At the south the bulbs are simply covered with a heavy mulch of leaves or fertilizer. By planting at intervals from May 1 to June 15 a succession of flowers can be had from July to October. Our unnamed seedlings are unusually fine, and comprise every shade of color, from creamy white through different shades of pink and scarlet to bright crimson. Assorted, 5, 10 and 15 cts.



FRENCH CANNAS.

TUBEROSES.

Double Italian. Delightfully fragrant and beautiful summer-flowering bulbs, sending up tall spikes of double white flowers three feet high, which remain in bloom a long time. For early flowers they can be started in February or March in the greenhouse or hotbed; and for succession they can be planted at intervals as late as August. For flowering in the open border, plant about May 1. 10 cts. each, \$1 for 15.

Pearl. Flowers nearly twice as large as those of the common variety, and imbricated like a rose; tall, dwarf habit, growing only eighteen inches to two feet; fragrance and color like common sort. 10 cts. each, \$1 for 15.

Variegated-Leaved, or Orange-Flowered. The leaves of this variety are bordered with creamy white; flowers single, but very large and of exquisite fragrance. Bulbs continue to grow and bloom year after year. It blooms several weeks earlier than other sorts. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 12.

NEW CANNAS.

Large-Flowered French. These new cannas are entirely distinct from older sorts, in that they are continuous bloomers, and produce flowers three or four times as large and in much greater quantities.



SHIRLEY POPPY.

The large spikes of flowers somewhat resemble Gladiolus blossoms, but are much more brilliant in color, ranging from the deepest crimson, orange, scarlet and salmon to light yellow, many being beautifully mottled and streaked. They are frequently compared to orchid flowers, on account of their delicate markings. Assorted, 25 and 35 cts.

Mad. Crozy. A grand variety, about three feet high; flowers of unusually large size, with rounded petals; color crimson scarlet, distinctly bordered with yellow. 50 cts.

SHIRLEY POPPY.

A new strain of beautiful hardy annual poppies. The flowers are exceedingly graceful and elegant; colors pure, soft and varied, ranging through innumerable tints of blush-white, rose, delicate pink and carmine to bright sparkling crimson; in some flowers the coloring is confined to the margin, with a pale center; in others there is a pale or white edge to a vivid and intense body color; others are flushed and shaded. 25 cts.



CARNATION.

CARNATIONS.

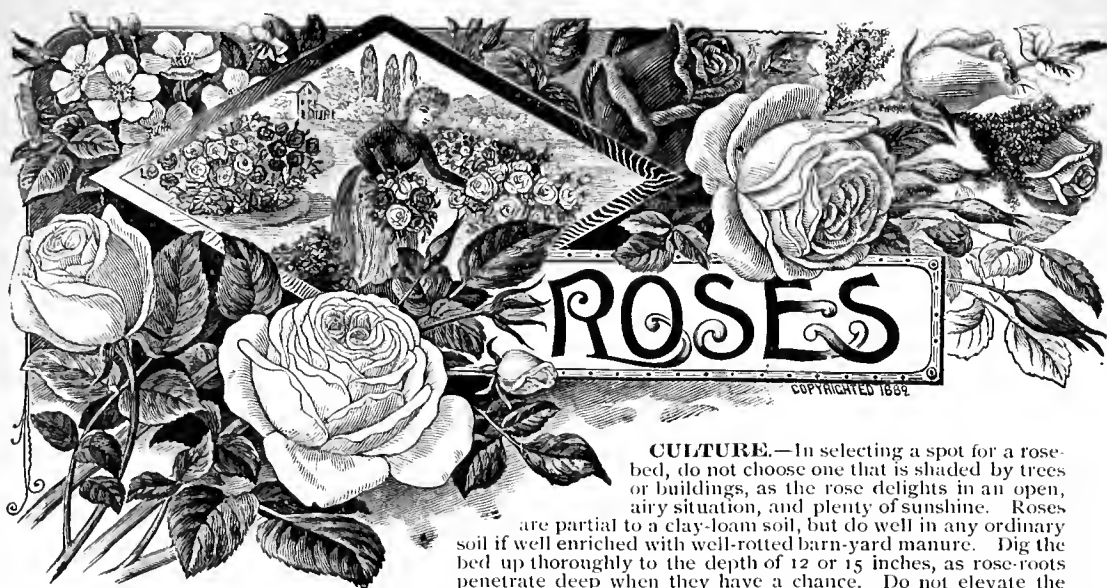
Golden Gate. A beautiful new golden yellow carnation, with not a particle of stripe or foreign color; full and double as Buttercup, but a richer, more golden yellow; a free, vigorous and healthy grower and continuous bloomer. 35 cts.

Orient. A beautiful illuminated crimson color, free and early flowering; dwarf habit; flowers all on long stems. The finest dark winter-blooming carnation we grow, either for pot culture, or on benches of greenhouses. 25 cts.

Mrs. Fisher. A fine new white carnation; flowers large, full and fragrant. The flowers are of good substance, very full and double, lasting well when cut. 25 cts.

DAHLIAS.

The cactus, single and pompon varieties are especially fine for cut-flowers. We know of nothing more showy for table decoration than a loosely-arranged bunch of long-stemmed cactus or single dahlias. They delight in a deep, rich soil, should be planted three and one-half to four feet apart, and be tied to heavy stakes to prevent strong winds from breaking them down. They bloom from early August until frost. Assorted in 20 varieties if wanted. 15, 20 and 25 cts.



After the plants have been set out, keep the soil loose to the depth of an inch or more by frequent stirrings. An occasional soaking with weak manure-water is a great help to them.

Prices on plants quoted at 25 cents each are \$2.50 per dozen.

"	"	"	30	"	"	3.00	"
"	"	"	35	"	"	3.50	"
"	"	"	40	"	"	4.00	"

Light stock in quantity for less. Hybrids are all two-year roots, and very fine; in quantities, \$15 to \$20 per 100; 50 at 100 rates. Teas, \$10 to \$15 per 100, according to sorts ordered.

ROSES OF SPECIAL MERIT.

American Beauty. The leading rose in the cut-flower market; color, deep rose. In foliage and size of flower it resembles the hybrid perpetual class. It is as fragrant as any of the hardy roses, and this, together with its vigor, large size, beautiful color, long stems and continuous bloom, places it at the head of winter-blooming roses. 1 year, 25 cts.; 2 years, 40 cts.

Souv. de Wootton. A vigorous-growing and free-flowering Hybrid Tea. Its color is bright, somewhat like that of American Beauty; as fragrant as La France; of strong, erect habit. 1 year, 30 cts.; 2 years, 40 cts.

The Bride. A sport from Catherine Mermet, with which it is identical in growth and shape of flowers. One of the best varieties for corsage wear, or bouquets. During extremely hot weather it becomes a pinkish white, at other times it is a beautiful pure white. 1 year, 25 cts.; 2 years, 40 cts.

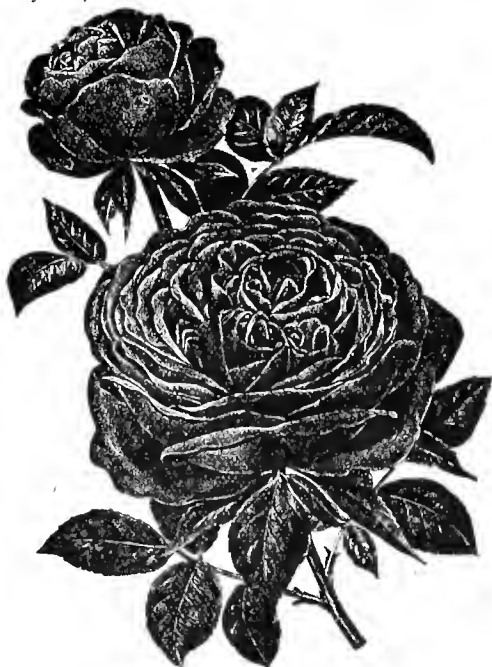
Dinsmore. (Everblooming.) Flowers large, perfectly double; dazzling scarlet-crimson; they have the rich, spicy fragrance peculiar to the best hybrid roses. Dinsmore is entirely hardy, and a fine garden rose. It blooms incessantly. 1 year, 25 cts.; 2 years, 40 cts.

La France. Delicate silvery rose, shaded with cerise-pink, often silvery pink with peach shading. Very large, very double and of superb form. It flowers continuously throughout the season; in fragrance, incomparable, in form perfect. The sweetest and most useful of all roses. 1 year, 25 cts.; 2 years, 40 cts.

Marechal Niel. Its magnificent golden yellow buds are worn the world over. The blooms are the perfection of the globular form, and are borne in great quantities; as a climber it is unequalled. It is rapid in growth, graceful and has fine foliage. 1 year, 25 cts.; 2 years, 40 cts.

Mrs. J. H. Laing. This rose begins to bloom early in the season, and continues to bloom profusely until late autumn. Color a soft delicate pink, with a satin tinge; very fragrant. 1 year, 25 cts.; 2 years, 40 cts.

Mad. Plantier. The finest white for bedding in masses, or for cemetery-planting; a perfect snow-ball when in bloom; forms a large, compact bush. Price, large, blooming plants, 1 year, 50 cts.; 2 years, 60 cts.



AMERICAN BEAUTY.



NEW HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE, MRS. J. H. LAING.]

Meteor. A rich, dark, velvety crimson everbloomer large, very double, and perfect in buds or when fully opened; remarkably free-flowering. Fine for pot-culture; best of Hybrid Teas for summer cut-flowers, as it retains its color in the hottest weather, with no shade of purple to mar its beauty. 1 year, 25 cts.; 2 years, 40 cts.

Waban. A sport from Catherine Mermet; the most popular winter-flowering rose. Flowers are borne on long, strong stems; carmine-pink; intenser toward the ends of petals. Reflex petals are more delicate, but darker toward the edges. Ready for distribution April 1. 1 year, 50 cts.; 2 years, 75 cts. (See cut, p. 60.)

General List.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

Price for 1-year plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; for 2-year plants, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz. Six varieties in one dozen at dozen rates.

Marshall P. Wilder. Bright cherry carmine; fragrant, very free bloomers. 20 cts.

Magna Charta. A splendid sort; bright clear pink, flushed with violet-crimson; very sweet; flower extra-large; fine form; very double and full; a free bloomer.

Mad. Charles Wood. Flowers large, dazzling crimson; constant bloomer.

Marie Bauman. Bright carmine; flowers very large and of exquisite form; free bloomer; in every way a fine rose.

General Jacqueminot. This might be called "The Rose for the Million," for it is still a universal favorite. Bright crimson scarlet, exceedingly rich and velvety. Grown more extensively than any other rose, especially for winter.

Alfred Colomb. Carmine-crimson; very large, full and sweet.

General Washington. An old-time favorite of twenty years' standing. It is beautiful in form; the color is soft scarlet, sometimes glowing crimson.

Paul Neyron. The flowers are immense; this is probably the largest rose grown, and one of the finest; deep rose; double; fragrant.

A. K. Williams. One of the finest roses on the list; a profuse bloomer; flowers of large size, and very attractive.

Baroness Rothschild. Light pink; cupped form; very distinct and beautiful; one of the finest varieties; very hardy; a late bloomer.

Duke of Edinburgh. Deep, velvety crimson, much darker than General Jacqueminot; of good size; free bloomer.

Fisher Holmes. Deep crimson; large, very full, one of the very best in form. A superior rose.

Her Majesty. An English rose of the best type; a rank grower and a free bloomer; very fragrant.

John Hopper. Bright red, with carmine center; large and full; a good bloomer.

Jules Margottin. Deep brilliant rose; very large, full and fine.

Lady Mary Fitzwilliam. Another English rose; large and of finest form; delicate flesh-pink.

Mad. Gabriel Luizet. Pink; very large and fragrant; as an exhibition rose it stands at the head of the list. It has led all other roses in England for five years, and when better known will be a leading variety in this country.

Merveille de Lyon. Pure white; flowers very large, double and of a beautiful cup shape; a seedling of Baroness Rothschild, and much like it, but larger.

Mabel Morrison. White, sometimes tinged with blush; a free bloomer.

Mons. E. Y. Teas. Carmine-crimson; highly scented.

Mrs. Jowitt. Another English rose of high standing; crimson, tinged with lake.

Queen of Queens. Pink flower, with blush edge; large, full and of perfect form.



WABAN. (See p. 59.)

NOTE.—It is useless to speak of our stock of fine roses to those who visited us from surrounding towns last season. Many came from miles to see these beds, and to admire their beauty, and if all our customers could have visited our nurseries at that time we would not need to speak of fine roses, to be had at small cost. The beauty of the plantation throughout the summer was marvelous, and wagon loads of roses were cut and given away to admiring crowds.

SELECT TEA ROSES.

Catherine Mermet. Buds large and globular, the petals recurring to show the bright pink of the center. A strong grower and fine bloomer.

Duchesse de Brabant. Few roses equal this in freedom of flowering; none surpass it in fragrance or vigor; the flowers are rather loose when open, but are rich and peculiarly colored; rose, heavily shaded with amber and salmon.

The Queen. A globular white rose of queenly rounded form, borne on long stems; a sport from Souv. d'un Ami. 20 and 40 cts.

Duchess of Albany. (Hybrid Tea.) Deeper color than La France, more expanded and larger; flowers very large and full; highly perfumed. 25 cts.

Mme. Hoste. (Tea.) A strong, vigorous grower, with handsome foliage. 30 cts.

Niphotos. Snow-white, long-pointed buds; of no use for outdoor planting, but for winter forcing one of the best, as no rose blooms more freely or finely than this one under glass. Remains in the bud state a long time.

Papa Gontier. Large, finely-formed buds and flowers, full and fragrant; color bright cherry red, passing to a rich, glowing crimson; very handsome and striking.

Mad. Joseph Schwartz. A lovely new Tea rose; extra-large globular flowers, full and deliciously sweet; color pure white, tinged and shaded with pink; constant and profuse bloomer.

Mad. Cusin. Vigorous and prolific; rosy purple, base of petals and center of flowers almost white.

MOSS ROSES.

Comtesse de Murinais. Pure white.

Crested Moss. Pale, pink buds; beautiful.

Glory of Mosses. Pale rose, very heavily mossed; one of the best.

James Veitch. Deep violet; best dark perpetual.

Raphael. Pinkish white.

White Bath. Paper-white; the best white Moss rose.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Anna Maria. Blush; clusters large; has few thorns.

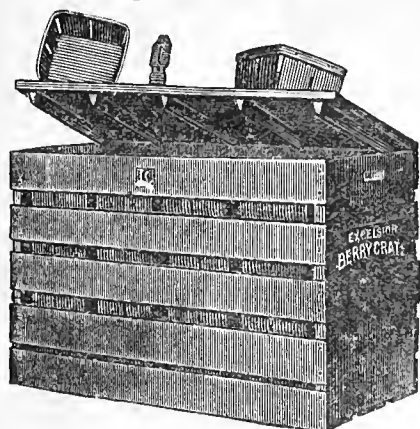
Beauty, or Queen of the Prairie. Bright rose-red, large and cupped; splendid grower.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, nearly white; one of the best white climbers.

Gem of the Prairies. Flowers large and double; light crimson, sometimes blotched with white. 20 cts.

Crates and Baskets.

Our Excelsior crate, which has proved such a great success in past years, has been improved in many ways, yet we have still maintained the same low rates. It is the best crate ever put on the market for growers, as it is roomy, and still a neat package.



Fruit-growers know the advantage of placing their berries in good packages—something that will allow them to fill the baskets well, so that when they are offered on the market, the baskets are still full, and the berries are not mashed. This is the great objection to most crates, as the racks are so light that they will not allow the baskets to be filled, unless by mashing the top fruit, and when placed on the market, the bruised will not bring the top price.

The crates hold 32 baskets, or one bushel. They are slatted up the sides, with solid ends, and have hand-holes, so that they are easily managed. In fact, they are the most complete crate on the market.

They are made of the best wood, well dried before being nailed together.

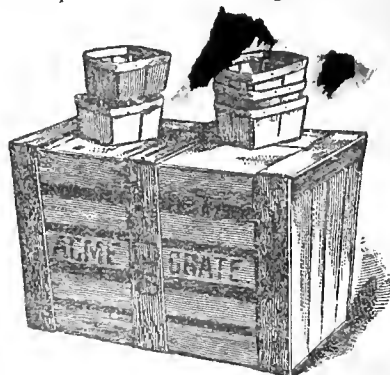
PRICES WITHOUT BASKETS: 50 cents each; per 20, 45 cents each; per 50, 40 cents each.
PRICES, FILLED with BASKETS: 75 cts. each; per 20, 70 cts. each; per 50, 65 cts. each.

Acme Gift Crate.

We have had many calls for a Gift crate, so we have gotten up one for our trade. It is made strong, and of the best wood, being slatted on sides and ends, and will last for a number of seasons for near-by markets, but they are especially useful to shippers who do not wish them returned, as they are cheap and will place the fruit in good condition on distant markets.

These crates hold one bushel, so do not confuse it in prices with the western gift crate, that holds but 16 quarts, and has not a lid. This crate is in every way the best, and when the fruit is to be shown, the lid can be raised without the drawing of nails. These crates are all filled with boxes, and the boxes are offered only with the crates.

PRICES, filled with boxes: 45 cents each; per 20, 40 cents each.



Baskets.

Our baskets are made of good, dry poplar, and are the best on the market. They can be shipped in bales of 500, or when crates are being ordered, 100 can be nested to each crate. They are made on a form that will close the corners so that the smallest berry can not drop. In fact, they are in every way first-class.

All crates and baskets are loaded free on cars at this place.

PRICES: 65 cents per 100, \$5.50 per 1,000; \$5.00 per 1,000 in 5,000 lots, and \$4.50 per 1,000 in 10,000 lots. Address,

E. W. REID, Bridgeport, Ohio.

